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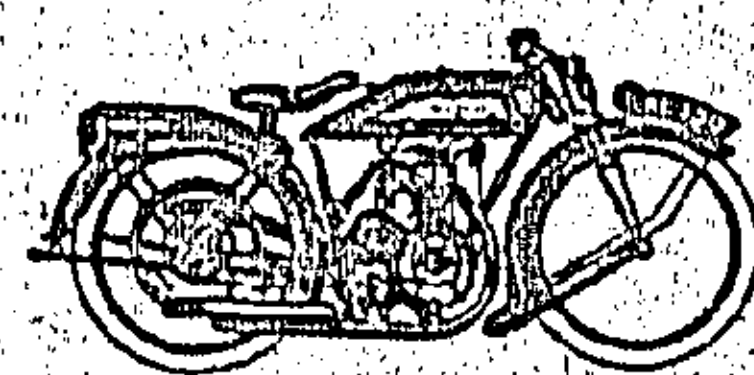
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TUESDAY JUNE 16, 1925

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HAPPY VALLEY DISASTER.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

LANDSLIDES BLOCK ROADS.

Much serious damage has been caused and lives have been lost as the result of the exceptionally heavy downpour of rain which was experienced all over the Colony last night. Nearly eight inches of rain fell in four hours with the result that there have been numerous landslides and house and wall collapses. Most of the Colony's main motor roads have been blocked and put out of use whilst at Happy Valley the disastrous collapse of a big retaining wall has resulted in the death of two persons, the injury of others and costly damage.

RAINFALL DETAILS.

Mr. C. W. Jeffries, acting Director of the Royal Observatory, informs us that the rain commenced shortly before 8 o'clock last night and at 11.30 a.m. to-day the fall had totalled 10.25 inches. In the four hours between 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. no less than 7½ inches fell, as follows:—

Inches.	
Between 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.	1.015
" 9.30 " 10.30 "	2.010
" 10.30 " 11.30 "	3.160
" 11.30 " 12.30 "	1.320

The maximum rainfall for any one day in Hongkong is 20.495, on May 30th, 1889, and the present fall has been exceeded on many other occasions.

WONG NEI CHEONG COLLAPSE.

TWO LIVES LOST.
The most serious occurrence in connection with the deluge was the collapse of a huge retaining wall on the hillside above Wong Nei Cheong village, as a result of which at least two men have been killed and a number of other people so badly injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital.

When a Telegraph representative visited Wong Nei Cheong this morning he found a scene of desolation and damage which almost beggars description. A large new building site is being formed between Stubbs Road and Wong Nei Cheong village and the retaining wall must have impounded many hundreds of tons of water when it suddenly gave way about midnight. Tons of masonry were swept down the hillside, tearing away the retaining wall of a house situated below. The torrent rushed over the roadway just at the end of the Ma Cheong Fong Terrace and by the side of the Yeung Wo Nursing Home (formerly the Happy Retreat) and swept trees, parked motor cars and masonry on to the race course. The wall and railings which surround the track at this point were carried away and thousands of tons of sand and rock were washed on to the course.

Two motor cars (one an almost new Oldsmobile and the other a Dodge) which had been parked under the trees, were wrecked. One was carried and smashed against the wall of the corner house of Ma Cheong Fong Terrace where it now lies a heap of twisted metalwork half buried in mud and huge stones. The force of the rushing torrent is indicated by the fact that the other car was swept off the roadway, over the nullah and for about 50 yards on to the race track. It lies partially buried in mud and sand.

A Government road roller, which was standing on the road under the lee of the retaining wall near the site of the Yeung Wo Nursing Home, was wrecked when a portion of the wall was carried away by the fall from above. The watchman who was asleep on the roller must have not with instantaneous death when the wall toppled over tearing away all the superstructure of the roller.

Two bodies have so far been recovered from the mud on the race course. One is the body

of the unfortunate watchman on the roller and the other is the body of an assistant in an adjoining tea-shop who must have been swept off his feet by the surging flood which came tearing over the roadway.

Iron telephone poles have been bent double and in some cases snapped in half. Big trees have been carried down the hillside on to the road, whilst big boughs and branches are strewn on the race course. Masses of masonry, some of which must weigh at least three or four tons, have been carried for many yards. The corner house of the Ma Cheong Fong Terrace was flooded up to the height of the first floor and the occupier estimates his loss and damage to be about \$10,000.

Opposite the race course buildings a large portion of the wall which surrounds the cemetery was carried away by a hillside torrent and now lies in the roadway. The district was badly flooded and two motor cars, which must have been trying to pass at the time, are now to be seen stuck in the deep mud with which the roadway and race track are covered.

In Wong Nei Cheong village itself there were a number of house collapses owing to the serious inundation of the low-lying ground. One woman was taken to hospital suffering from severe injuries, and a number of other Chinese have also been taken to hospital with minor hurts. The Fire Brigade, the police and a number of men of the P. W. D. staff rendered effective work so soon as the tragedy became known.

ROADS BADLY DAMAGED.

Stubbs Road suffered rather seriously. The road is badly breached in two places just above the cemeteries and there are one or two slips higher up. So far as the section between the bottom and Bowen Road is concerned it is hoped to get the road opened for traffic by 5 o'clock this evening, and cars will thus be able to proceed to Repulse Bay provided there are no bad falls on the new Wong Nei Cheong Gap-Repulse Bay section. No reports have so far been received.

The road to the Peak is closed by reason of big landslips near Wanchai Gap and further slips higher up. It is hoped to get the road cleared as far as Wanchai Gap by to-night, but the road to the Peak itself will not be cleared until to-morrow. Quite a number of people who were motoring up to the Peak from the town last night had to finish their journey on foot in pouring rain. Some cars got marooned between landslips and were forced to remain out all night. They are still there awaiting the clearing of the roads.

Although the old road to Repulse Bay by way of Pokfulam and Aberdeen is open, the road around the Island is closed owing to two fairly big slips between Shaukiwan and Repulse Bay. The Public Works Department hopes to have the obstructions cleared by to-morrow.

There was the usual flooding of the town during the height of the storm, all the lower level roads being more or less inundated. Some houses in Francis Street, Wanchai, became very badly flooded, there being no less than five feet of water in the ground floors. The Fire Brigade was called and pumped the water out, but as the houses had been rendered more or less unstable the inmates were advised not to go back.

A fairly considerable landslide has occurred at the junction of Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads, and there is a small slip on Magazine Gap Road, just above the May Road level.

So far as reports already received show, the roads on the mainland have not been damaged

CHINA UNREST.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

TOWARDS PEACE.

London, June 15.

The position in China was the subject of a number of questions by Labourites and others in the House of Commons.

Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Will Thorne that the trouble in Shanghai was due to low wages and the employment of children, Mr. A. M. Samuel, for the Foreign Office, emphasised that the British Government had done all it could to improve conditions of Labour within the International Settlement, and had no control outside.

The mob at Shanghai was very large and murderous, and had the rioters succeeded in seizing arms at the police station undoubtedly there would have been greater bloodshed.

The British policy in respect to the trouble in China had been adopted in concert with the other Powers interested. No points of difference had arisen.

He tributed the firm, tactful manner in which the Italian Minister, the senior diplomat at Peking, was handling the situation.

He emphasised that the Government respected China and would gladly lend all its support with a view to securing China's prosperity and peace.

The casualties in Shanghai were 21 Chinese killed and 65 wounded, and one American wounded.

The British Consul at Hankow had reported that the firing there was inevitable. Had the Chinese authorities co-operated with the defence force, the deplorable loss of life would have been avoided.

The disturbances in Hankow and Shanghai were a symptom of the deep, widespread unrest being exploited by interested parties to stir up feeling against the Powers with the largest interests in China, who therefore were deeply concerned to co-operate with China in the task of progress and reform. The surest remedy for anti-foreign feeling in China would lie in an attempt by the Treaty Powers to carry out the decisions of the Washington Conference with regard to co-operation by China and the Powers in measures beneficial to China.

The British Government was considering the best means of overcoming the difficulties arising largely from the absence of effective government in China. He trusted that the forthcoming conference on the internal tariff of China would afford an opportunity of removing such obstacles and dissipating the present atmosphere of distrust, inaugurating an era of fruitful co-operation between China and the Powers.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin gave an assurance that the Government was co-operating with the Powers in taking every step possible to prevent the disturbances becoming a really big international trouble in the Far East. There was every reason to believe that the Powers and the Chinese Government's commissions of enquiry at Shanghai would co-operate most harmoniously, with a desire to attain peace and enable an attempt to come to an arrangement on tariff, which would keep and consolidate a central government in China.

Mr. Samuel emphasised that no Chinese had been killed by the British forces. The casualties were inflicted by the police of the International Municipality of Shanghai.

Asked whether he would order that future demonstrators be not fired upon with ball cartridge, Mr. Samuel replied that the Government was not in a position to give instructions to the International Municipality.

He added that the industrial conditions in the International

WEST RIVER INCIDENT.

FIRE AT BY PIRATES.

The tug Lee Hung was proceeding down the West River yesterday towing the iron lighter Malate and a wooden junk named the Macau (both British) when they were suddenly fired upon by pirates below the first cliff opposite Kowloon (south).

The tug immediately slipped her tow and escaped, while the two lighters anchored with their British ensigns flying, at 6 p.m. The Lee Hung then went in search of assistance, for at this time no cargo had been taken off, although many pirates were seen standing along the Kowloon banks probably awaiting small boats to take them across to the lighters. The object of the pirates was no doubt to get the whole tow stranded about half a mile further down the river, where some shallow banks are situated.

At the time news reached Hongkong of the incident, armed patrol launches were expected on the spot, but the eventual fate of the lighters is not yet known.

The tow was at the time on the way from Wuchow to Hongkong.

CANTON NEWS.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A special correspondent, writing under Sunday's date, says:— "The Cantonese army, which is of a composite character, including not a few troops from other provinces, is not being allowed to hold the city without some minor engagements. Many theories were advanced to explain the apparent breakdown of the Yunnan defence on Friday last. They simply marched westward, leaving a few dead along the roads, and the Cantonese marched in behind them. The people seemed to be delighted to see their fellow provincials back in Canton.

"At 10.30 this morning, troops were moving in various directions and preparations were made for a local skirmish. Firing began at 11.30 a.m. around the Koon Yam Hill and the Little North Gate of the City. A serious fight must have taken place and it is reported in Tungkang that the Cantonese are driving out a body of Yunnanese from a stronghold, to which they had held on until it was too late of flee.

"At 12.30 only an occasional shot could be heard in the distance."

Settlement of Shanghai were better than in the Chinese area, over which we had no control.—*Reuter.*

"DAY OF MOURNING."

A PEKING TELEGRAM.

The local Chinese papers to-day print a telegram from Peking stating that the various heads of the Labour guilds stationed at Peking have now requested the local workmen's guilds, all over China, to solemnise June 23rd as a "national mourning day," on account of "all the humiliation and atrocities which the workers, scholars and students at Shanghai have had to suffer from the hands of this more brutal members of the foreign element there."

It states:—"All flags will be flown at half-mast, and processions will parade the streets to protest against the treatment which the students, especially have had to undergo."

Another report in the local vernacular papers, also stated to emanate from Peking, is to the effect that General Chan Tso-lin has now dispatched his son Chan Hok-leung in command of 2,000 troops to Shanghai in order to protect the interest of the Chinese students and scholars there. It is stated that he will issue a proclamation "to all workers, students and scholars" urging them to form a volunteer defence corps which all young men below 35 years of age are asked to join. This statement has not been sanctioned or verified by any official source at Peking.

MURDERED.

BRITISHER KILLED IN SHANGHAI.

LADY WOUNDED.

Shanghai, June 15.

A Britisher, named William Mackenzie, was murdered last night whilst driving a motor-car outside the Settlement boundaries. He was accompanied by a lady, Miss Duncan, who was wounded.

Seven Chinese stopped the car, turned flashlights on its occupants and fired. Mr. Mackenzie, who had re-started the car, was hit in the neck and he fell forward dead.

Miss Duncan, although wounded, took the steering-wheel and guided the car more than a thousand yards, when it ran into a ditch near the Columbia Country Club, to which Miss Duncan then ran for safety.—*Reuter.*

[The telegram does not give any particulars of the murdered man beyond his name. Possibly, he is Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Electrical Department; although current directories also give the name of a Mr. W. W. McKenzie, of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co. Ltd.]

"BRILLIANT" CHANG

DEPORTED FROM THE COLONY.

"Brilliant" Chang was deported from the Colony over the week-end. He had elected to return to his native place, in Nantao, Po On district, and accordingly to this destination he was dispatched under police guard.

It is hoped that this is the last the Colony will see of Chang, as before departure it was explained to him by the authorities that he was not to return here under any circumstances.

HOME CRICKET.

BOWLERS HAVE GOOD DAY.

London, June 15.

Playing at Sheffield, Yorkshire beat Notts by five wickets. Notts batted first and made 139, Kilner taking four wickets for 46 runs. Yorkshire replied with 157. Barratt taking seven wickets for 71 runs. In their second innings Notts scored 165 (Macaulay, seven wickets for 76) and Yorkshire went in to make 148 for five wickets. Leyland contributed 52.

Playing at home, Worcester defeated Glamorgan by 49 runs. Worcester batted first and made 166, to which Gilbert Ashton contributed 52. Glamorgan replied with 117 runs. Root took seven wickets for 61 runs. In their second innings, Worcester scored 197, M. Foster scoring 60, and Arnold taking six wickets for 76 runs. Glamorgan was left with 211 to make, but could only knock up 162, being thus beaten by 49 runs.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF FORMER RAILWAY HEAD.

New York, June 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, former chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE DRAMATIC ART.

HONGKONG PRODUCERS' NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

The many friends of Mr. Walter Sinclair, formerly with Messrs. Holyoak, Massey and Co., will no doubt be interested in hearing that he has been offered and has accepted the position of Director of the Hart House Theatre in Toronto, and will probably take up his position there in July. Mr. Sinclair was responsible for the beautiful settings of a number of local A.D.C. productions, and some models of his stage scenery are on exhibition at Wembley.

The Hart House Theatre is allied with the University of Toronto and is associated with an institution which seeks to provide for all the activities of the undergraduate's life which lie outside the actual lecture room. The building, which is for the use of men only and is non-residential, includes, in addition to the theatre, common rooms, a library, dining rooms, gymnasium, a swimming bath, and accommodation for various other purposes. Hart House was built by the trustees of the Massey Foundation, under the direction of its administrator, Mr. Vincent Massey of Toronto, and presented to the Toronto University in 1919.

On the completion of the Hart House Theatre the Players' Club was invited to assume the management of the Theatre and did so in 1919. From 1919 until 1921 it was under the direction of Mr. Roy Mitchell, who received his first experience in the amateur productions of the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto. Before assuming the direction of the Theatre, Mr. Mitchell was the technical director of the Greenwich Village Theatre, New York. He is an author of note on the subject of dramatic production, and the exceedingly fine lighting and mechanical equipment which this theatre possesses are amongst the most modern and best in the world. They were designed by Mr. Mitchell during his directorship.

He was followed in his position of director of the theatre by Mr. Bertram Kersyth, who was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, and as an undergraduate was head of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, and served in this position with great distinction. He is now followed by Mr. Walter Sinclair who is so well known to Hongkong and Shanghai and Far Eastern theatre-goers generally, and whose brilliant productions have given so much pleasure, for years past, to a very wide public. He will be responsible, as the professional technical head of the theatre for the production of the annual season of plays which consists of eight productions in all, one each month from October to May. Each production is played for one week, with seven performances and an occasional extension if the popularity of the play justifies it. The theatre is open to the general public, students of the University, however, having the advantage of a reduced scale of prices. An introductory lecture is given before each production by someone qualified to deal with the play in question.

Up to May, 1924, it had produced no fewer than 44 plays successfully in addition to two revivals, including some of the works of Shakespeare, and plays of Bernard Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, Ibsen and Snoridan.

CREATIVE WORK.

In general character the work of the Hart House Theatre in Toronto represents an attempt to reproduce in Canada a similar type of theatre to those existing in England known as the New and Repertoire Theatres, one of the finest of which is Barry Jackson's well known theatre in Birmingham at which some of the recent great London successes such as "The Immortal Hour" were originally produced. It will thus be seen that this theatre affords a peculiarly good opportunity for the full

DRUG HAUL.

ARREST OF TWO EUROPEANS.

"GLENTERA" CASE.

A sequel to the drug seizure on the Glenlara, as reported in yesterday's issue, was the appearance of two Europeans before the Magistrate this morning on charges of importing drugs without a permit. The value of the drugs is estimated at \$50,000.

The defendants were Matthew Tonkin, 37, merchant, a native of England, now residing at the Hongkong Hotel, and Moses Sansonovitch, 52, merchant, a native of Brazil, who is also living at the Hongkong Hotel. They were represented by Mr. C. H. Lyson, who applied for bail.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office, said there were 150 lbs. of heroin in the seizure, and an adjournment was necessary as the Secretary for State in London might have to be communicated with in regard to this case. The evidence against the second defendant, Sansonovitch, so far did not amount to much.

The hearing was remanded until Friday. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 in the case of Tonkin and \$500 in the case of the second defendant.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

FACTORY CONDITIONS COMPARED.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, with regard to the condition of labour in Japanese cotton mills at Osaka compared with mills at Bombay, Earl Winterton said he was informed that the maximum working hours under the Japanese Factory Act were twelve daily, but this need not be strictly adhered to in the factories employing only male operatives over fifteen years of age. The women usually worked 10 to 12 hours daily, and were employed at night. An amendment to the Act of 1921, reducing the legal maximum for women to eleven hours daily, and prohibiting night work for women, was not enforced at present.

The legal maxima in India were sixty hours weekly, and eleven daily, for adults; and six daily for children under fifteen. Night work for women was prohibition.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY.

Closing Exchange, 2s. 3. 7/16
Lighting Up-Time 7.09 p.m.
Barometer 2 p.m. 29.78
Temperature 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 2 p.m. 76

use of Mr. Sinclair's genius for original and beautiful productions and whilst he is to be congratulated on obtaining an appointment which is so fitted to his taste and ability, the Toronto general public and the Hart House Theatre in particular are to be equally congratulated upon securing the services of one who made dramatic history in the Far East, and whose productions are known, through theatrical and art papers, throughout the world. His beautiful models at Wembley Exhibition in London attracted great attention last year, and we hear are drawing even larger crowds this year. To these has been added a striking scene from his great success here last winter—"St. Joan." It is of interest that the jubilee number of the "Theatre Magazine," produced in May this year, contains amongst other interesting photographs, reproductions of no fewer than three of Mr. Sinclair's stage settings now being shown at Wembley.

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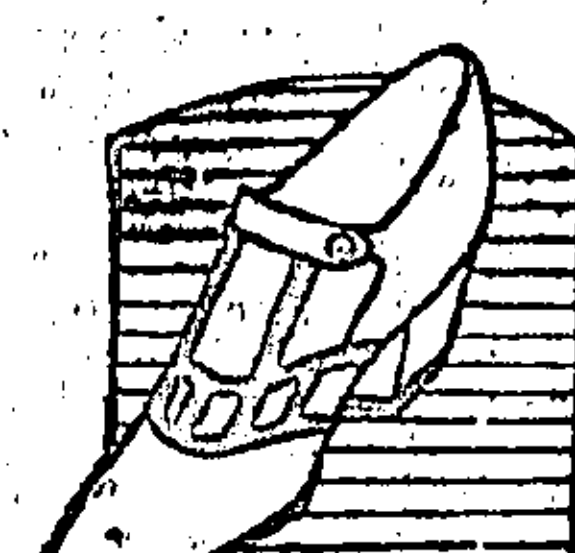
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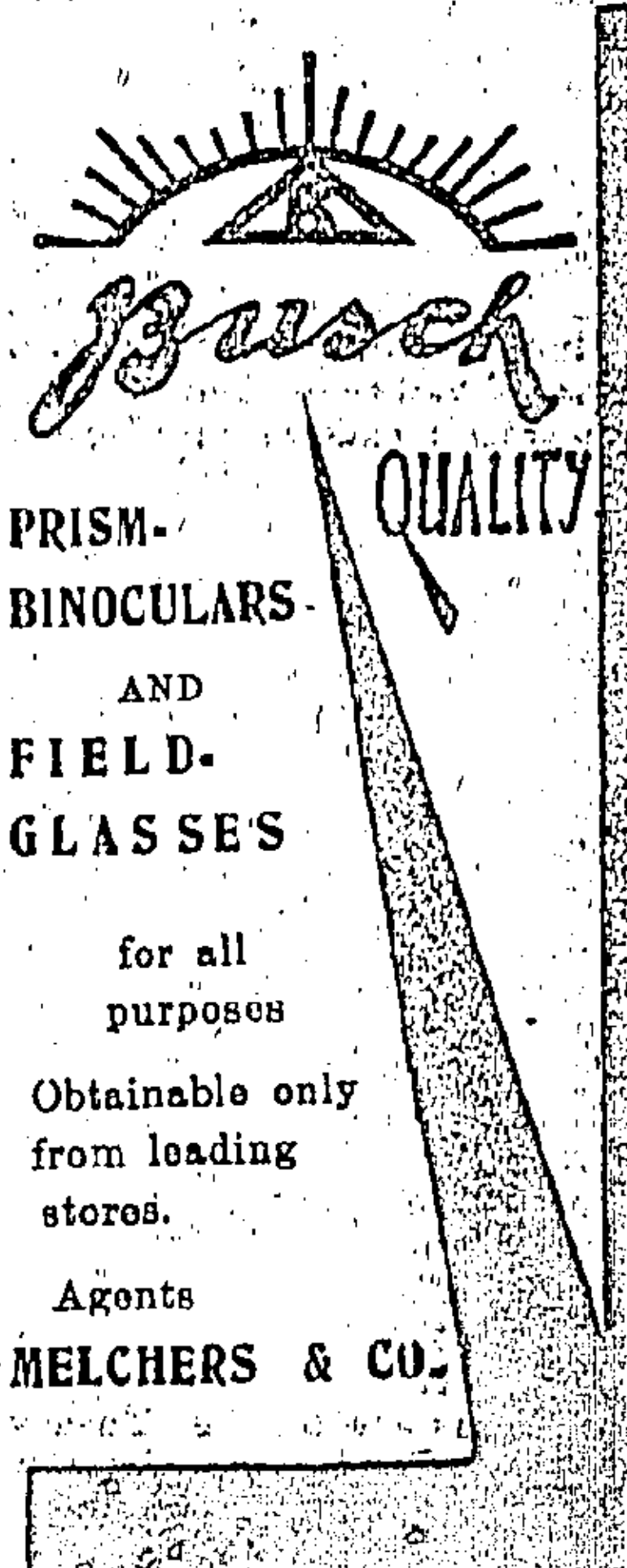
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large red blotches, which after a little
while came into large sores. I went to
two hospitals and to two or three doctors,
but they became worse. Instead of better
so I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture',
and am now quite cured. My feet were
covered with the sores, but only scars
can now be seen, so you will understand
how grateful I am and why I bless the
day that I tried it. You may make
what use you think fit of this, as it
may bring relief to some other poor
soul."

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Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels
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THE FIRE BRIGADE.

A BUSY YEAR.

The Captain Superintendent of
Police in his position as Chief
Officer reports on the Hongkong
Fire Brigade for the year 1924 as
follows:—

The cost of the Fire Brigade for
the year 1924 was \$199,570.00 as
compared with \$166,786.00 in 1923
and \$177,799 in 1922. Special Ex-
penditure amounting to \$49,187.00
is included.

New Fire Float.

Tenders were called for the new
fire float referred to in my 1923
Report and construction com-
menced late in 1924. The accepted
tender amounting to \$170,000.00
calls for delivery of this float,
which is provided with a galleon
telescope tower fitted with a power-
ful motor within nine months.
There are two monitors capable
of delivering 2,000 gallons per
minute each. The increasing
number of fires in the harbour
added to those on shore near the
water front shows the wisdom of
making this further provision for
ships and water front fires.

New Central Fire Station.

During the early part of the
year the steel framework of the
building was completed. A re-
grettable delay in starting work
on the superstructure followed
and the actual contract for com-
pleting the building was not let
until September last. However
the new contractors Messrs. Tro-
lope and Colls have got to work
with commendable energy and it
is anticipated that the structure
should be near completion by the
end of 1925.

Recruits.

The difficulty of obtaining suit-
able recruits and of retaining men
after completing their training
continued throughout the year.
However there is now a fair pro-
spect of obtaining all the men re-
quired. On completing their
training they enter into an agree-
ment to serve for 3 years. This
arrangement should considerably
reduce the number of resignations.
The firemen recruited shortly
after the reorganisation of the
Brigade have now reached a high
state of efficiency as two demon-
strations given during the year
showed. The provision of a Chal-
lenge Cup for the best Motor Es-
cape team and other prizes has
proved a most useful incentive to
increased efficiency. The thanks
of the Brigade are due to those
firms which have contributed so
generously to the prize fund.

Sub-Officers.

The appointment in 1924 of four
native Sub-Officers with a good
knowledge of English has proved
a step in the right direction and
a great improvement on the old
interpreters who had no know-
ledge of fire fighting, and fully
justifies the further provision of
such officers in the 1925 Estimates.

Motor Drivers School.

The question of providing an
adequate number of competent
drivers has been satisfactorily
settled by the provision, rather in
the nature of an experiment in
1923, of a Fire Brigade Motor
Drivers School under the direct
supervision of the Superintendent
of the Brigade and the Chief
Motor Mechanic, Kowloon Canton
Railway. This school success-
fully turned out 9 drivers during the
year fully competent to take
charge of the powerful Fire
Brigade pumps and other ap-
pliances and it may now be re-
garded as a permanent institution

in the Brigade. All drivers train-
ed in this School are under agree-
ment with the Brigade for 5 years
on an incremental scale of pay.

General and Fire Inspection Work.

Particular attention must be
drawn to the Fire Inspection work,
which is rapidly increasing with
the construction of a large num-
ber of premises exceeding five
stories in height. This work falls
within the special province of the
Superintendent himself, whose
work in this branch of the fire
service is proving most valuable
and efficient. Practically every
new large building has now its
own fire service together with
augmented pumps for increasing
the pressure of water in the build-
ing and also adaptors enabling
Fire Brigade pumps to be coupled
up from outside to the private fire
installation and thus increase the
pressure in the fire mains
throughout the building.

Fires and Loss of Life.

The actual number of fires, though
less than in 1923, show seven serious
fires in 1924 as against three
in 1923, several unfortunately at-
tended by serious loss of life. The
loss of one fireman, who was killed
when the verandah of No. 191
Queen's Road West, collapsed
during a fire on these premises is
greatly regretted.

The activities of the Brigade are
dealt with in greater detail in the
Brigade Superintendent's report,
from which we take the following
extracts.

Number of Calls.

The Brigade received 148 calls to
fires, or supposed fires, the
number for the year 1923 being
170. The number of fires, exclud-
ing chimney fires, attended by the
Brigade was 91 of which seven were
serious fires.

Lives Lost.

Ten persons, including one Fire-
man (H.K.F.B.) lost their lives at
fires and two received such in-
juries that they subsequently suc-
cumbed.

The number of members killed or
injured in the execution of their
duties was 15, summarised as fol-
lows:

Killed 1
Contusions 4
Injuries to head and face .. 1
Injuries to hands and arms 2
Injuries to legs 7

There were 168 cases of illness,
two of which resulted in death.

Theatre and Other Duties.

The number of duties perform-
ed by members of Brigade at
public and private entertainments
during the year was 516; the num-
ber of four hour duties being 184
and eight hour duties 332, thus a
total of 3,392 hours.

Motor Ambulance Service.

The Motor Ambulance service
shows a considerable increase in
the number of cases during 1924
when compared with previous
years. Nos. 1 and 2 Motor Am-
bulances, stationed at Central Fire
Station and Kowloon Fire Station
respectively have attended "no
fewer than 2,129 cases.

CYCLES TO JOIN NAVY.

Without his mother's know-
ledge, a 13-year-old schoolboy
named Oikis, of Crawley (Beds),
cycled 100 miles to Portsmouth
to join a brother in the Navy. He
was told that he was not old
enough, so cycled 100 miles home
again.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, June 15.
Although statement of President Calles, like that of Mr. Kellogg,
was directed to the Press and the statements were therefore not an
exchange between the two governments, some officials are astonished
at Senor Calles using the words "insults" and "threats against the
sovereignty of Mexico," although it is recalled that Mr. Kellogg's
statement was uncommonly blunt. Behind Mr. Kellogg's statement
lies a wealth of information in regard to the conduct of Mexican
affairs, including the seizure of American property by so-called
agrarians.—*Reuter's American Service.*

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Brussels, June 15.
In an effort to solve the crisis which has deprived the country of
a Cabinet for nearly three months, the King summoned a conference
of the Catholic leader Vandevyvere, the Socialist Vandervelde and the
Liberal Masson. He urged the subordination of party considerations
to the need of forming a stable government.—*Reuter.*

ANGLO-CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

London, June 15.
The suggestion of a conference with the Peking Government and
representatives of the provinces interested in foreign trade, is made
by Sir John Jordan in a letter to the *Times*, wherein he cites past
examples of successful Anglo-Chinese co-operation as an indication
of the prospects of reconciling conflicting interests and claims.—*Reuter.*

DODGING THE DUTIES.

London, June 15.
The considerable anticipations of the Budget duty are reflected
in the trade returns for last month, the imports of silk goods totalling
fourteen million yards, as contrasted with eight and a half millions
for April. Goods under the category of the McKenna duties, excluding
motor cars, totalled £1,000,000, compared with £580,000.—*Reuter.*

PERSIA OFFENDED.

Geneva, June 15.
General Habibullah, the Persian delegate, withdrew from the
arms conference owing to the adoption of articles dealing with the
supervision of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman which Persia
considers derogatory to her sovereign rights and dignity.—*Reuter.*

DUNLOP DEBENTURES.

London, June 15.
The proceeds of the sale of Dunlop debentures have been princi-
pally devoted to redeeming higher interest-bearing debentures
shortly maturing, holders of which have first option on the new issue.
—*Reuter.*



THE AUTOMATIC FLOOR-LEVELLING DEVICE CAN BE FITTED
TO LIFTS WITH PUSH BUTTON CONTROL,
DUAL CONTROL,
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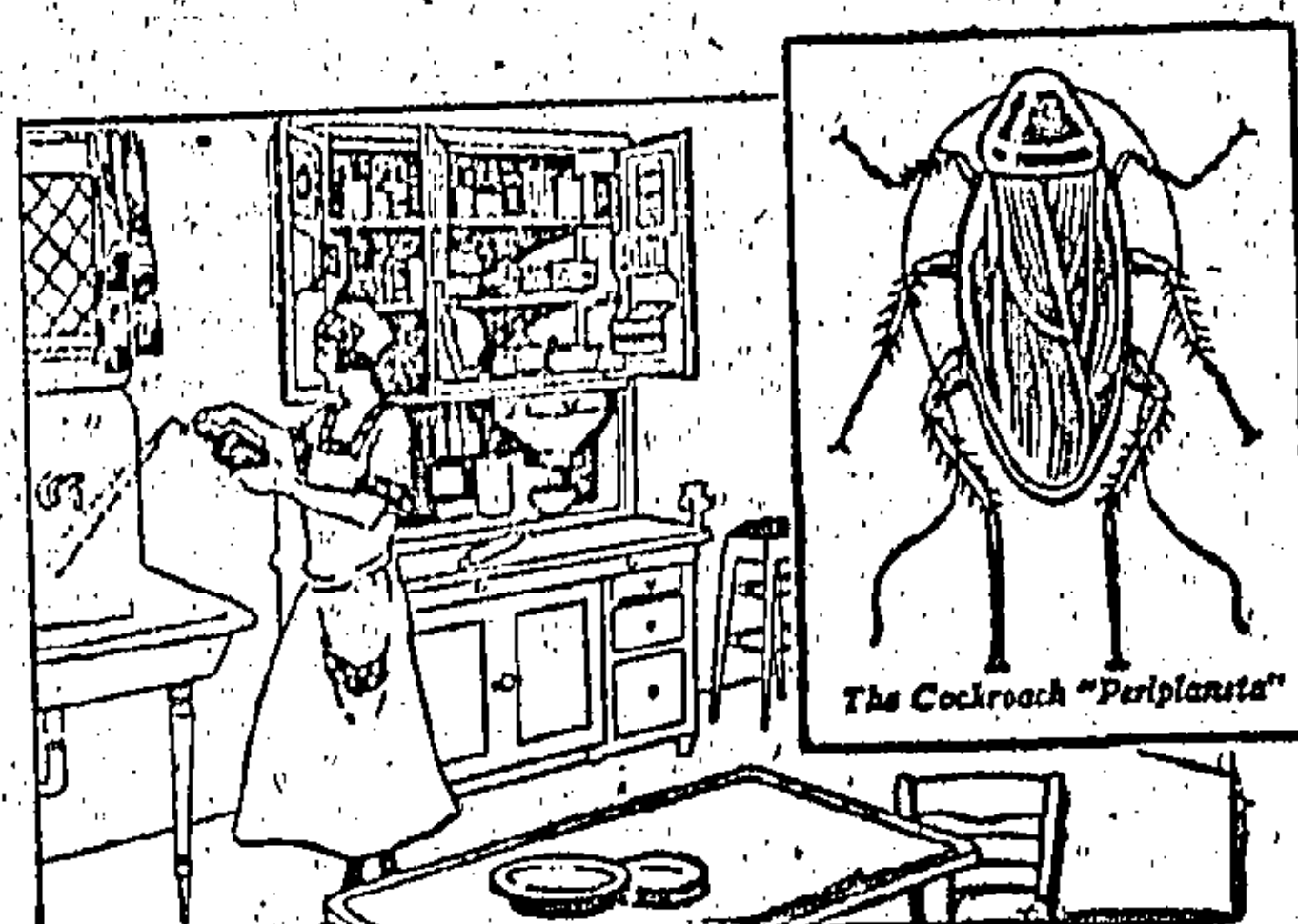


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quickly grow
strong and sturdy
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grow stronger, day
by day, as they
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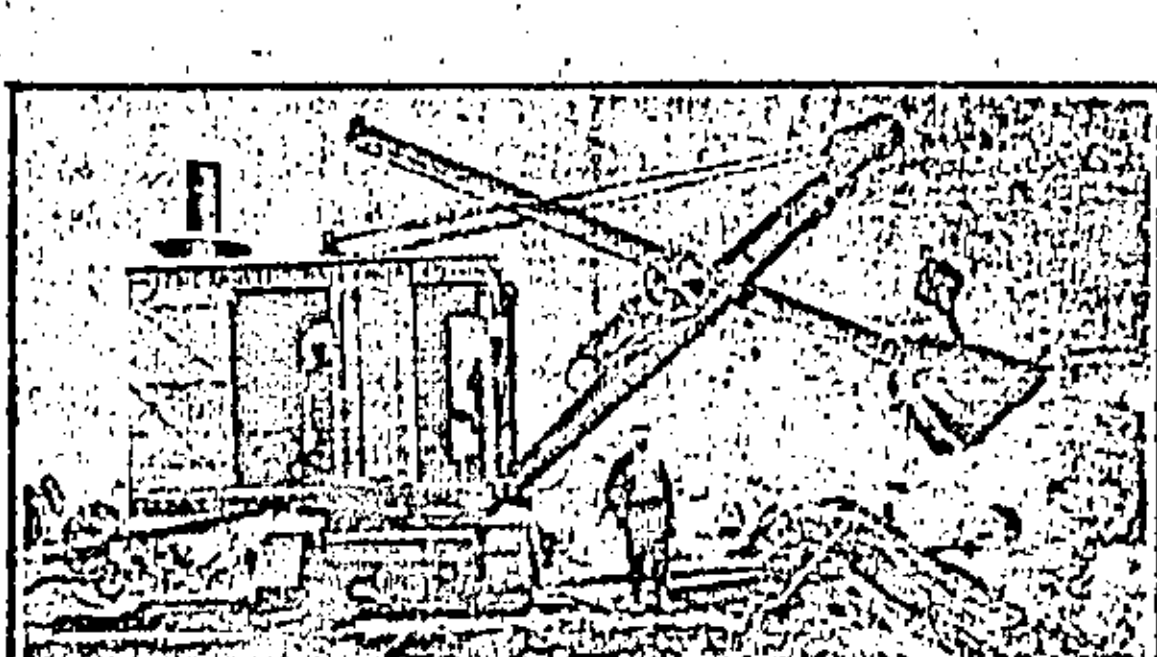
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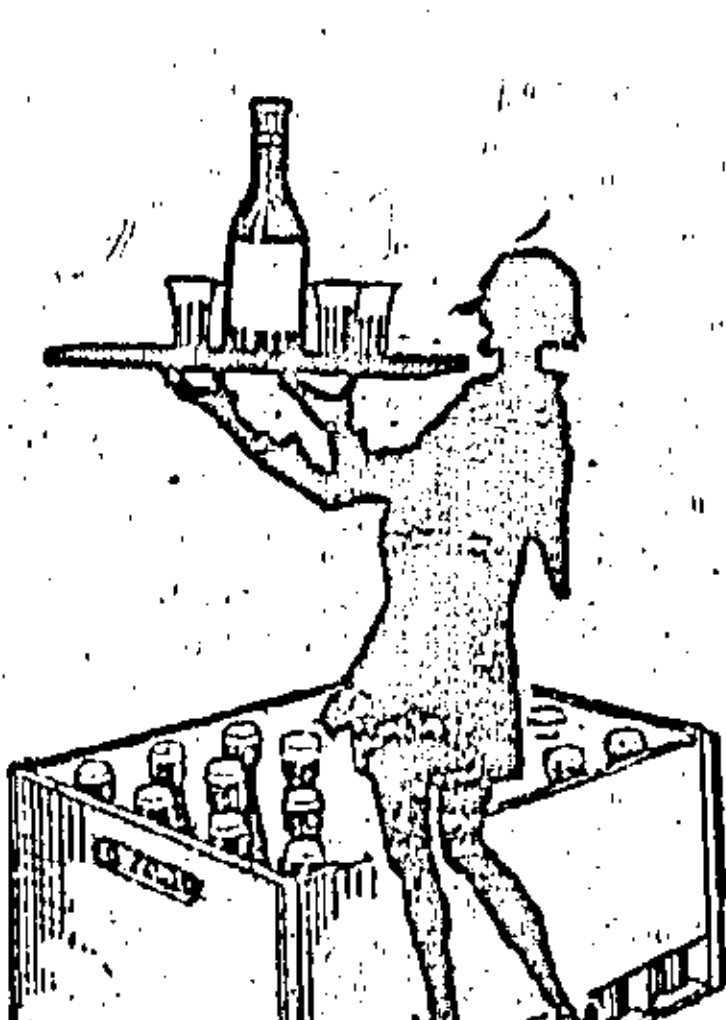
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CASCADE.



TASTE'S GOOD!

THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER.

CHINA'S DISCORD.

POSITION AT SHANGHAI, HANKOW AND KIUKIANG.

Tientsin, June 15.—25,000 students yesterday demonstrated in a procession in the native city in sympathy with the Shanghai strikers. The city police, reinforced by Fengtien troops, kept order. By special arrangement between the Chinese authorities and the British Municipal Council a body of Fengtien gendarmes entered the British concession and billeted at the Consulate General in order to co-operate with the British Municipal Council police in the event of trouble in the concession.—*Reuter*.

Hankow And Kiukiang.

Hankow, June 14.—Another rioter has died from his wounds. The total dead is now nine. The situation is quiet and without incident. The defence forces are still standing by.—*Reuter*.

Shanghai, June 15.—A message from Kiukiang to-day says the situation is quiet. A Conference of Chinese and foreign officials is being held this morning to discuss protective measures. H.M.S. Gnat, from Hankow, arrived yesterday. The Butterfield and Swire steamer Poyang was despatched from Hankow to-day for relief purposes.—*Reuter*.

Protection for Kuling.

Shanghai, June 15.—A message from Kiukiang says the Chinese authorities have informed the British Consul that a hundred selected Chinese troops are being sent to protect the Kuling summer resort, where there are 600 foreigners, mainly women and children, for whom no anxiety need be felt. H.M.S. Gnat has arrived and the steamer Poyang is remaining in case of emergency.

A Hankow message says the Hollyhock has arrived and landed marines.—*Reuter*.

A General's Warning.

Hankow, June 15.—General Liu Chu-lung, whose Hupoh forces have arrived here to strengthen the 'Concession Chinese guard, issued to-day hand-written proclamation to the native city and the British Concession, stating that, pending the result of the Central Government's Shanghai investigation, quietness must be maintained here. He adds that if anti-foreign disturbances continue, the result will be a repetition of the Ken Tze Year (Boxer trouble) and Allied troops will be landed.—*Reuter*.

Japanese Destroyers.

Tokyo, June 15.—The Navy Department announces that a destroyer flotilla has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the Yangtze from Sasebo.—*Reuter*.

Chinese Businessmen Anxious.

Shanghai, June 15.—The situation in the Settlement is easier owing to the Sino-Foreign official discussions. The shipping situation is unchanged. The majority of Chinese clients will be able to meet their obligations at the Dragon Festival on the 24th. Other important Chinese businessmen are beginning to show impatience at the trade deadlock and are daily discussing the situation with their foreign friends.—*Reuter*.

Sharp Japanese Note.

Peking, June 15.—The Japanese legation on the 12th inst. sent a Note to the Waichiao-pu calling attention to the Hankow Affair and requesting that steps be taken to prevent a repetition of it. The Eastern News Agency says that the Note warns the Chinese Government that unhappy incidents, such as the Hankow riots, which are occurring in various parts of the country, are deplorable, not only for the victimised Powers, but also for China herself, therefore it is devoutly hoped that the Chinese Government as well as the local Chinese authorities will exert all their powers to exercise vigorous control and maintain of peace and order in this country, and that "Japan reserves the right to demand in the future from China the payment of an indemnity for damage to lives and property of Japanese residents in Hankow after full investigations have been completed.—*Reuter*.

Japanese Run Short of Food.

Outside the Settlement the activities of the strikers are going on unabated. The strikers on the 13 intimidated the workers at Jar-

dines and the King Yik cotton mill employees walked out.

The Japanese in Chapel recently faced a very acute shortage of food and fuel which was unprocurable from the Chinese. The Japanese Emergency Union purchased some and supplied the Settlement but was unable to transport it. The Consul informed the Chinese that unless the police escorted the supplies Japanese units would do so. The Chinese immediately complied with the demand.

Frequent attacks on individual Japanese at Hongkew and Chapel are continuing.—*Reuter*.

More Demands Made.

Peking, June 15.—The largest demonstration in Peking since the crisis began met this afternoon at Tienanmen, consisting of students, merchants, shopkeepers and workmen. It paraded to the Waichiao-pu with the object of demanding that the Government sever relations with Britain and that it instruct Hsiao Yao-nan to send troops to take back the Hankow concession from the British.

It is understood that Shen Jui-lin returned to his duties to-day. The cabinet and local authorities held a long meeting to-day to discuss measures of protection for foreigners in China. There is no confirmation of the Chinese report regarding Kaifeng, but letters from Kaifeng dated the 13th stated that the situation was very serious, most of the foreigners leaving the city.—*Reuter*.

British Note to China.

Peking, June 15.—The British Note replying to the Chinese Note regarding the Hankow riots points out the inaccuracies therein, and states the facts regarding the riots, wherefrom it will be seen that volunteers showed great restraint and refrained from firing even when the mob charged almost onto their bayonets. It says that the foreigners were defending their lives against a murderous mob and admits no responsibility, as the British authorities who are unable to obtain prompt protection from the Chinese authorities are obliged to act for themselves.

It reminds the government of the repeated warning as to the responsibility China incurs in allowing the present anti-British agitation to proceed unchecked and refers to the dissemination of pamphlets giving the most mendacious accounts of the happenings.

It concludes saying that these calumnies are very dangerous, for considering the peoples' disposition it is not certain whether one explosion may not be followed by others with deplorable results.—*Reuter*.

Shanghai, June 15.—Wang Sai-yah reports that the workmen and engine drivers of the Chu Ping railway have gone on strike and that the trains have consequently ceased running. The labourers at the Pinghang mine have also struck in sympathy with the Shanghai students.

Protection of Legations.

Peking, June 15.—On the 13th the Diplomatic Corps met in special session to discuss the precautions that should be taken against dangers to the Legation Quarters in view of the monster procession that was to take place on the 15th. The Italian Minister asked the Chinese Government if it could assume the responsibility for the maintenance of order, otherwise the Powers would take the necessary steps for self-protection under the provisions of the treaty of 1901.

CHILDREN AND FRUIT.

Most children love fruit and for this reason parents should carefully watch that they only eat fruit which is sound and ripe. Damaged fruit, or fruit which is green or over-ripe, is a source of great danger, causing diarrhoea, colic, worms and other serious maladies.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character administer Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest and most delicate infant. They also are a specific for infantile indigestion and teething troubles; they relieve croup and colds, expel worms, bring sound health-giving sleep in a perfectly natural way, are guaranteed absolutely harmless, pure and safe. Chemists everywhere sell Baby's Own Tablets, or post free, 6 cents per vial, from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 60 Kiango Road, Shanghai.

FUTURE DIRIGIBLES.

Increase in Lifting Power.

The future commercial success of lighter-than-air ships lies in long-distance passenger carriage over land and water such as is proposed in the plan of the Chicago New York-London-Berlin air route.

That is the conclusion of Mr. P. E. D. Nagle, transportation specialist assigned by the Commerce Department to travel with the Los Angeles on its test flight to Bermuda.

The next greatest requisite, says Mr. Nagle, will be the construction on a large scale of air vessels with gas cells containing 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 cubic feet as compared with the 2,700,000 cubic feet capacity of the Los Angeles.

"The experience of voyaging with the Los Angeles and of observing for a few days the fashion in which the navy has met the various problems of navigating, fuelling and housing the vessel," Mr. Nagle said, "makes it certain that a field of commercial utilization of lighter-than-air craft facilities is now on the point of opening up. Traveling is more comfortable via the Los Angeles now than it is by any other means."

All of the details of construction have been worked out and the Los Angeles can handle about twenty passengers, moving them steadily over a predetermined course at a speed of sixty or seventy miles per hour, but to make her possibilities commercially practicable the lifting power would have to be increased until 100 passengers could be floated.

"When that is done the expenditures for operation would be about the same or very little more than they now are, and the earning power would be great enough to justify the investment."

A FINE MOSAIC.

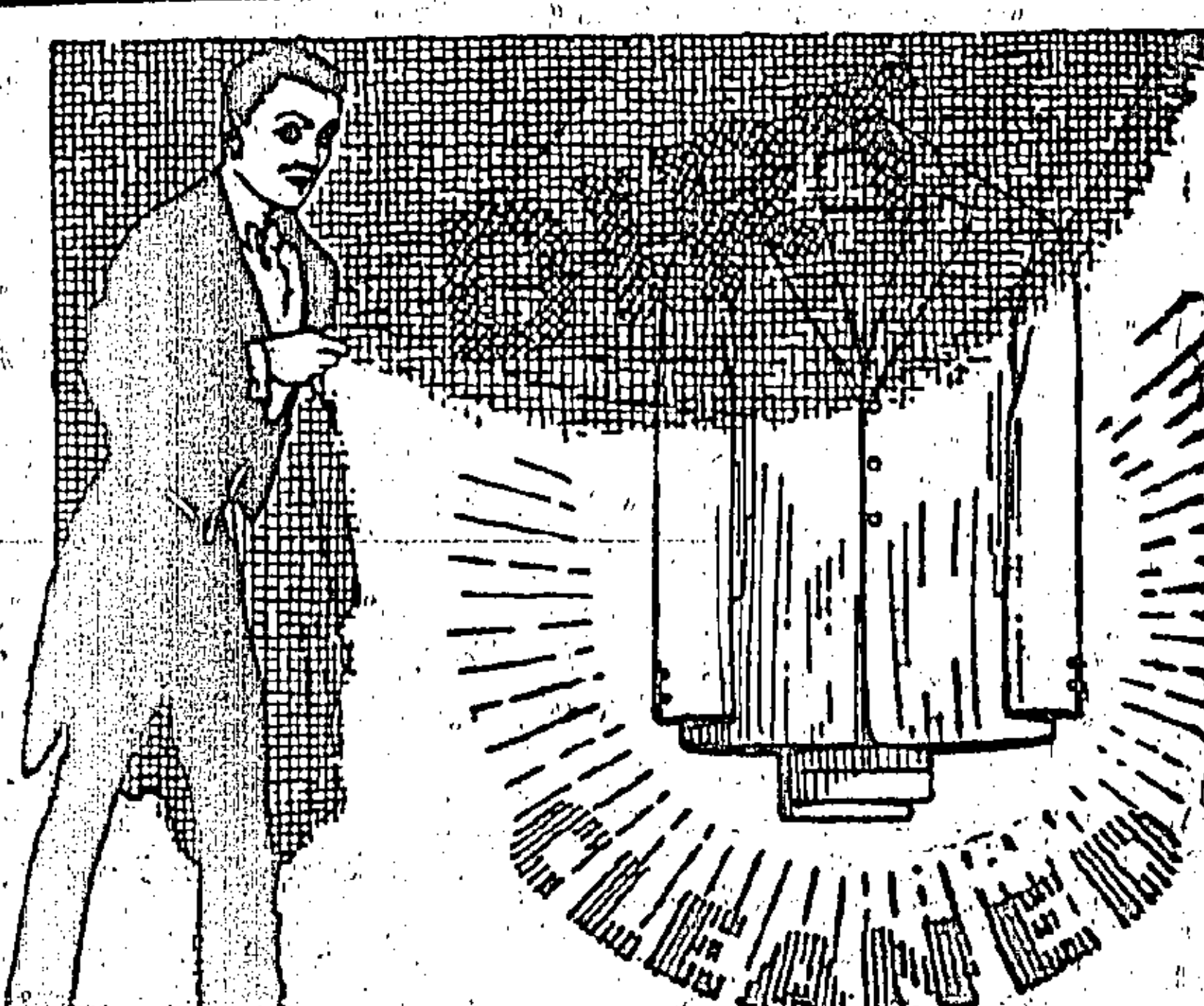
North of Budapest, on the right bank of the Danube, the ruins of the Roman town of Aquincom are situated. In the first four centuries after the birth of Christ Aquincom was used as a frontier station by the Roman legion. Amongst the ruins a mosaic picture measuring fifty square metres has been discovered, in which experts see a copy of the celebrated Franesian Bull, by the brothers Apollonios and Tauriskos, from Tralles, who worked about 150 B.C.



PURE DRUGS TO HASTEN HIM BACK TO HEALTH

with so much illness now afflicting the Colony, it is more important than ever to be careful about the things that enter the sickroom. Give us an opportunity to serve you and we will prove that our service represents accuracy and quality.

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Write or Phone for complete Price List.

POP SAYS—



Fresh air's fine—but cigarettes deteriorate in fresh air.



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CIGARETTES
PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT TINS

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UNIVERSAL WANTS

If you have noticed the large number of people who read the "Telegraph" every night, you will be **SATISFIED** that the best evening advertising medium

IN THE

Colony of Hongkong is the **"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"**

25 WORDS: **\$1.00 for 3 insertions. \$1.50 if not prepaid.**

Please State if Box No. is required. The following replies are awaiting collection at this office: 1314, 1320, 1342, 1348, 1349, 1350

PREMISES TO LET.

OFFICES, Second floor, China Building, will subdivide to suit tenants. Inspection any time during business hours. Apply The Hongkong Excavation, Pile Driving & Construction Co., Ltd., 2nd Floor, Powell's Building.

GODOWN TO LET, in Alexandra Buildings. Apply Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—One European flat, Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32 Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Spacious suite of Offices 2nd floor, Chartered Bank Building (1st). Apply To: Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

FLAT TO LET.—European flat of four rooms, very well furnished and modern in every way, in Kowloon, three minutes from ferry. Fairly possession. Fixtures and part of furniture to be taken over. Apply Box 1350 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—2 newly-constructed 3-storied semi-detached houses with garages attached situated on Inland Lot 2365 Stubbs Road marked by signboard of Shun Shing Contractor just a little above Morrison Gap Road. Occupation about June 1st. Apply Sang Keo, New Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Surplus second-hand machinery. Permits to view and tender forms obtainable from the Officer i/c R. E. Stores, Wellington Barracks.

TONGKING—HAIPHONG.

FOR SALE.—Soap factory and oil mill 300 tons monthly. Fine building good situation sale including trade marks. Apply to RAUZY HAIPHONG.

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FOR SALE.—Godowns 22,000 and 41,000 square feet along side canal HAIPHONG harbour, private wharves. Can be sold separately. Apply RAUZY HAIPHONG.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS LTD.

THE Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY the 1st day of July 1925 to WEDNESDAY the 8th day of July 1925 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. Hongkong, 12th. June 1925.

NOTICE.

WE are pleased to announce The Opening of a Branch Office of The Asia Life Insurance Company in Hongkong at 2, Connaught Road Central. ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. Main Office.—Shanghai.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. W. E. Smith is appointed Acting General Manager of the Society. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th June 1925.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. W. E. Smith is appointed Acting General Manager of the Company. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th June 1925.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. W. E. Smith is appointed Acting General Manager of the Company. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th June 1925.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned will not be responsible for Debts contracted in his name by any person other than himself.

ED. D. SHANK.

Hongkong, 12th., June 1925.

The Empress Store

58, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"Under English Management"

Orders for Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, etc. Promptly executed at competitive prices.

AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD. Proprietors.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

2 GOOD COASTING STEAMERS FOR CHARTER. Both have "tween decks and side ports. (3900 & 1800 tons D. W. respectively. Hongkong passenger License.

2 LARGE SPEED MOTOR LAUNCHES For sale. MOTOR CAR, two seater (Chevrolet Coupe model 1924) been run only 500 miles.

Capt. FINN MALM, Shipbroker, 2nd Floor, China Building.

PRINCE'S BUILDING & LAND CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its office Prince's Building, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 17th. June 1925 at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st. March, 1925.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday, 12th. June, to Wednesday, 17th. June 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, S. K. MOOSA, Actg. Secretary. Hongkong, 4th., June 1925.

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA & AUSTRALIA LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M. V. "THALATTA"

The above steamer having arrived from Scandinavia via ports on 16th inst. consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the non-hazardous, hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co. Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 23rd June 1925 will be subject to rent. All broken, crated and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on 22nd. June 1925, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the vessel must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THEORESEN & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 16th June, 1925.

"EAT MORE FRUIT"

Fox-Trot

Record No. 3572

AT

Anderson's

THE RIGHT TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION

consists in overcoming the cause of the trouble—the presence of excess acid in the stomach, which attacks its delicate lining and renders smooth, painless digestion impossible. For the purpose Bismarck Magnesia is unequalled for it drives away all pain sickness and flatulence the moment it enters the stomach.....it does this by neutralising the acid, stopping fermentation, and soothing the inflamed tissues. Try Bismarck for yourself! See how quickly the pain goes.....see how much better you feel. Get some from your chemist TO-DAY.....but be sure it is Bismarck Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the oval BISMARCK trade-mark a little thing to look for but it is worth it, as it ensures your getting the one thing that dispels harassing stomach and bodily weakness.

The Sign of the Genuine BISMARCK See it on every Package

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, during the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound steamers running short OF BUNKER COAL, this is to inform you that TAIT & CO., AMOY, (a well-protected port with good anchorage) have stocks of GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COAL AT REASONABLE PRICES. Wireless messages via Hongkong or Formosa are re-transmitted by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. and a wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY will receive their prompt attention. Code, Bentley's Complete-Phrase Condensed.

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Specifications and Estimates submitted for expert work.

C. E. Warren & Co., Ltd.

CHINA BUILDING (Fancy Queen's Theatre)

Agents.

BENEDICTINE HOSTEL.

The Benedictine monks are going to build a "Collegium" for 120 of their students from Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, and America, where they will find board and residence. Fifty confederated Benedictine abbots will defray the cost of building. So far the students have been obliged to use the hospitality of other orders. The Austrian Government will place several rooms of the Salzburg Residence at the disposal of the new University. The Social Democrats' object to the opening of what they call a "Clerical

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES.

Lammert Bros. Hughes & Hough LIMITED

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **Thursday, the 18th. June 1925.** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising—Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Silver Cabinet, Book Cases, Fire Brasses, Brass Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, Door Mats, Curios, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Dinner Waggons, E. P. Ware, Silver Ware, Table Fans, Ceiling Fans, Electric Fittings, Dinner Crockery, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Glass Doors, Linen Cupboard, Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Marble Top Wash Stand, Screens, etc., etc.

also A Selection of Canton Blackwood Ware, including—

Desks, Bedstead, Card Table, Chairs, Armchairs, Curio Cabinet, etc., etc.

One Reading Standard Motor Cycle with side Car

One Enamelled Bath

Two Shanghai Baths

One Player Piano by Auto Piano Company, New York

Two Cabinet Gramophones

One Gramophone and Chinese Records

One Bicycle

Two Remington Typewriters

One Marble Clock

Three Rickshaws

One Combination Safe.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Wednesday the 17th. June 1925.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **Tuesday, the 23rd. June 1925** commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 9, Broadwood Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising—Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Glass Cabinets/Bookcases, Fire Brasses, Brass Ornaments, Large Carpets, Rugs, Curios, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Dinner Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Stove, Kitchen Table, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Single and Double Bedsteads, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Washstand, Chest of Drawers, Tables, Chairs, etc., etc.

and A Few Pieces of Blackwood Ware.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday the 22nd. June, 1925.

Terms—Cash on Delivery

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PLUMBING

Specifications and Estimates submitted for expert work.

C. E. Warren & Co., Ltd.

CHINA BUILDING (Fancy Queen's Theatre)

Agents.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON CHINA.

We have received the following letter for publication:—

Sir,—The fight between the Cantonese and the Yunnanese being virtually over, with the latter in full retreat towards the North River, a dispassionate onlooker cannot help being struck with the following reflections:—

The cowardice of the Yunnanese commanders is inconceivable to the average foreigner, who considers that men in such positions should, as a matter of course, remain at the head of their soldiers to the bitter end. Yet a Divisional Commander took refuge with the Japanese Consul General even before fighting began; whilst Young Hi-man is even now in Hongkong, although the main body of his troops is not, and presumably will not be, scattered, and huge sums of money are stated to be standing to their credit in Shanghai banks. But as this is nothing new in the history of China for the past decade, little need be said about it.

Everything considered, the Yunnanese soldiers appear to have been a fine body of men, full of fighting spirit, who had it not been for the total incapacity of their leaders, the propaganda of the Cantonese in their ranks, the numerical superiority of their opponents and the lack of artillery and ammunition, would have made swift work of the troops arrayed against them, especially the ex-bands under Li Fuk-lum.

As it was, the Yunnanese were beaten and a considerable number of them, partly voluntarily and partly because they were cut off from the main body, hoisted the white flag and surrendered, trusting that they would receive honourable treatment at the hands of their foes, the more so as they had been promised in the Kuomintang press, notably the Canton Gazette, employment in the undeveloped parts of Kwangtung in works to be started for the development of the natural riches of the province. But their fate, after surrendering their arms, was so terrible that one shudders at the incredible fiendishness of the Cantonese. Whilst granting that the population of Canton could not but look on the Yunnanese intruders, who for a long time terrorised them, with anything but repugnance, it is only natural that any Government, having claims to civilised conduct, would take steps to ensure the safety of disarmed and therefore defenceless erstwhile foes. Yet these unfortunate beings were left in the hands of the mob, which, combining cowardice with cruel ferocity, threw them into the river, clubbed them to death with bamboo poles, or stoned them. I, in company with other foreigners, witnessed one of these ghastly scenes only about 150 yards from Shameen on the West Bund, and other foreigners saw numerous other instances right opposite the French Consession. The massacre commenced directly after fighting ceased on Friday afternoon and to-day (Sunday) the hunting down and killing of all who do not speak Cantonese is still proceeding. And in the face of this, the students demand the retrocession of the foreign Concessions, abolition of extra-

territoriality and the disarming of the Shanghai police and volunteers.

As one who has been, for many years, living in various parts of North China and the Yangtse, and now has occasion to study the Cantonese, I for one maintain emphatically that the people of North and South China have nothing whatever in common, and that in their mentality and mode of living they are further apart than, say, the Scandinavians and Italians. There is a sprinkling of Northerners in this city who, as devoted servants of foreigners or for professional reasons, have come to live here. It is a sweeping statement, but I believe I am right in saying that not one of them is happy here. Not only is there nothing in the city that reminds them of home, but the local population also considers and treats them as undesirable aliens, so that they meet with nothing but hostility wherever they turn.

It is, therefore, my conviction—and I believe I am in good company in saying so—that possibly a federal system of government may keep China loosely linked together as an entity for some time, but that in the end its splitting up into several units is inevitable.

Yours etc.

ONLOOKER.

Canton, June 14th, 1925.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.

8B, DUDDELL STREET

Furniture Auctions

EVERY Tuesday and Friday.

at 2.30 p.m.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—5 Seater Stud-baker, 6 cylinder car owner driven, in excellent condition with all accessories, Owner leaving Colony.

On View at 8B Duddell Street on Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th inst.

Apply to Auctioneering and Brokering Co., Ltd. 8B, Duddell Street.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

L. E. S. HODGE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

China Building, Ground Floor.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise, send it to the

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

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The Empire Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have during recent years done considerable service to foster and stimulate in every way the development of trade within the Empire, and with the revival of interest in this subject, to which many recent events have undoubtedly contributed, the Institute looks forward to a period of still greater activity in its work in this direction.

The subject is certainly one of profound interest to every Imperial thinking Britisher, more especially in view of the serious efforts which are being made by our foreign competitors. "British Made" is a hall mark of quality and a trade mark carrying with it universal distinction.

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(1) Development of new industries within the Empire;

(2) Finding markets for the raw products of the Empire;

(3) Introducing potential buyers abroad to British manufacturers;

(4) Furnishing information of a statistical or general nature concerning specific Empire industries.

These services form a part of the regular activities of the Institute and the Secretary of the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2, will be glad to receive enquiries from British subjects seeking information in any of the directions indicated. Enquiries will facilitate action by giving the fullest possible detailed information in the first instance.

territoriality and the disarming of the Shanghai police and volunteers.

As one who has been, for many years, living in various parts of North China and the Yangtse, and now has occasion to study the Cantonese, I for one maintain emphatically that the people of North and South China have nothing whatever in common, and that in their mentality and mode of living they are further apart than, say, the Scandinavians and Italians. There is a sprinkling of Northerners in this city who, as devoted servants of foreigners or for professional reasons, have come to live here. It is a sweeping statement, but I believe I am right in saying that not one of them is happy here. Not only is there nothing in the city that reminds them of home, but the local population also considers and treats them as undesirable aliens, so that they meet with nothing but hostility wherever they turn.

It is, therefore, my conviction—and I believe I am in good company in saying so—that possibly a federal system of government may keep China loosely linked together as an entity for some time, but that in the end its splitting up into several units is inevitable.

Yours etc.

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Canton, June 14th, 1925.

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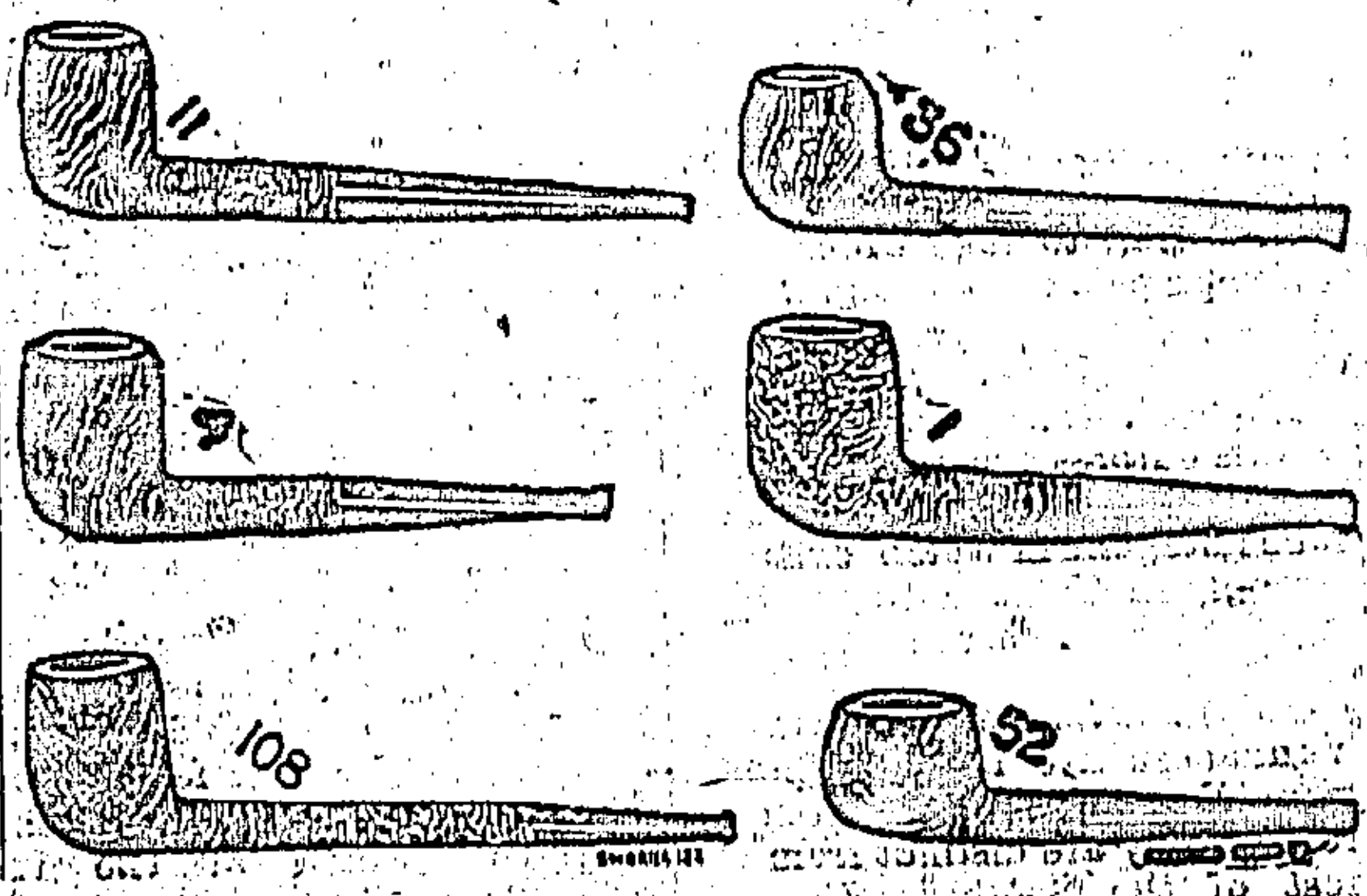
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HONGKONG CRIME.

BIG INCREASE IN LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

In his annual report for 1924,
the Captain Superintendent of
Police says:The total of all cases reported
to the Police during the year 1924
was 17,569 as against 14,200 in
1923, being an increase of 3,369
or 23.7%. The average for the
last five years is 13,972.In the division of these cases
into serious and minor offences
there were 4,609 serious cases in
1924 as against 4,011 serious
cases in 1923, an increase of 498
cases, or 12.4%. There were
13,060 minor cases in 1924 as
against 10,189 minor cases in 1923,
an increase of 2,871 cases or
28.2%.While there was a large in-
crease in the total number of
cases coming under the heading of
serious crime, the number of
cases of robbery, murder, attempt-
ed murder, burglary and house and
godown breaking shows a decrease
as compared with 1923. There
was a small increase in the num-
ber of cases of larceny in a dwell-
ing house, and a more consider-
able increase in larcenies. Piracy
continued to be a serious problem
at the beginning of the year, and
after the piracy of the Sham Shu
Po ferry launch "Kwong Shun On"
on 2nd March, 1924, it was con-
sidered advisable to engage fur-
ther temporary searchers for fer-
ries plying within the waters of
the Colony. The strength of the
searching staff for outgoing
steamers and ferries, on 31st De-
cember, 1924, was:

	1924	1923
Europeans	6	3
Chinese (regular)	39	30
Chinese (temporary)	49	15
Total	94	48

Gambling.

Three hundred and forty-four
gambling warrants were success-
fully executed during the year as
against 202 in 1923. There were
eight cases in which no convic-
tions were obtained.There were eighty-one lottery
cases, compared with 74 in 1923.
Property Reported Stolen.

Property Recovered.

The estimated value of property
stolen during the year was \$600-
024.84 as against \$557,071.44 in
1923, a decrease of \$57,046.00 or
8.77%.The average for the last five
years is \$610,893.90 as against
\$565,032.81 in 1923, an increase of
\$45,861.09.The value of property recover-
ed during the year was \$55,338.36
or 9.2% of the value of the prop-
erty stolen, as against \$55,073.68
or 8.8% of the property stolen in
1923, an increase of 9.0% in the
ratio between the property stolen
and property recovered.

Health of Police at New Territory.

During 1924, the general health
of Police throughout the Northern
District of the New Territory was
not good, due mainly to the pre-valence of malaria which affected
all ranks and the Weihaiwei
Police in particular.At certain stations—notably
Sha Tau Kok, Sha Tin New
Station, Ta Ku Ling and Castle
Peak—fever was particularly vir-
ulent and persistent, refusing to
yield to quinine although the latter
was issued freely and in strict ac-
cordance with medical instruc-
tions. At one period of the year
—September—90% of the Police
at Sha Tau Kok were down with
malaria.The total admissions to hospital
from all stations during the year
was 403 and the total number of
fever cases treated in station,
530.Anti-malaria measures were re-
commended at various stations
by Major Hingston, R.A.M.C. and
by Dr. Moore.

It has been decided:

(a) To drain the parade ground
at Sha Tin Kok Station.(b) To provide efficient wire
netting for the windows
and doors at Sha Tau Kok,
Ta Ku Ling, and Sha Tin
Stations.In addition to above special
measures, the Botanical and
Forestry Department has done
excellent work thinning the trees
and clearing the undergrowth at
Sha Tin and also Castle Peak.
The Botanical and Forestry De-
partment will also take in hand
the systematic thinning of trees
and clearing of undergrowth at
all New Territories Stations in
future.

Strength of Force.

Table showing the total
strength, expenditure and re-
venue of the Police Department
for the years 1914 to 1924:

Year	Total Strength	Total Expenditure	Revenue
1914	1,304	789,100	193,915
1915	1,289	765,911	185,589
1916	1,215	703,743	192,706
1917	1,229	694,115	210,071
1918	1,228	727,233	219,012
1919	1,228	840,977	225,031
1920	1,281	1,165,984	229,122
1921	1,341	1,443,627	259,878
1922	1,381	1,533,772	376,647
1923	1,589	1,623,847	349,443
1924	1,774	1,877,948	389,176

36 Engineers, 34 Stokers, 2 Bar-
rack Sergeants, 2 Station Ser-
geants, 2 Carpenters, 2 Painters,
1 Sallmaker, 1 Motor Mechanic, 12
Detectives and 17 Boatmen, mak-
ing a total of 202.The above is the actual strength
on the 31st December, 1924, and
includes all the detectives at
Water Police Station and those
under the Piracy Prevention Or-
dinance.

SKELETON IN A TREE.

A rabbit in flight near Elm
Spring Arkansas, led to the dis-
covery by a shooting party
of a man's skeleton in the
hollow of a giant oak (says
the "Central News"). When the
rabbit took refuge in the hollow
whose opening was only a few
inches wide, the "hunters,"
enlarged the entrance and found
the skeleton, also an old flintlock
rifle and a buckskin pouch of
gunpowder. Foresters judge that
it must be over 60 years since the
opening was large enough for the
man to creep through.

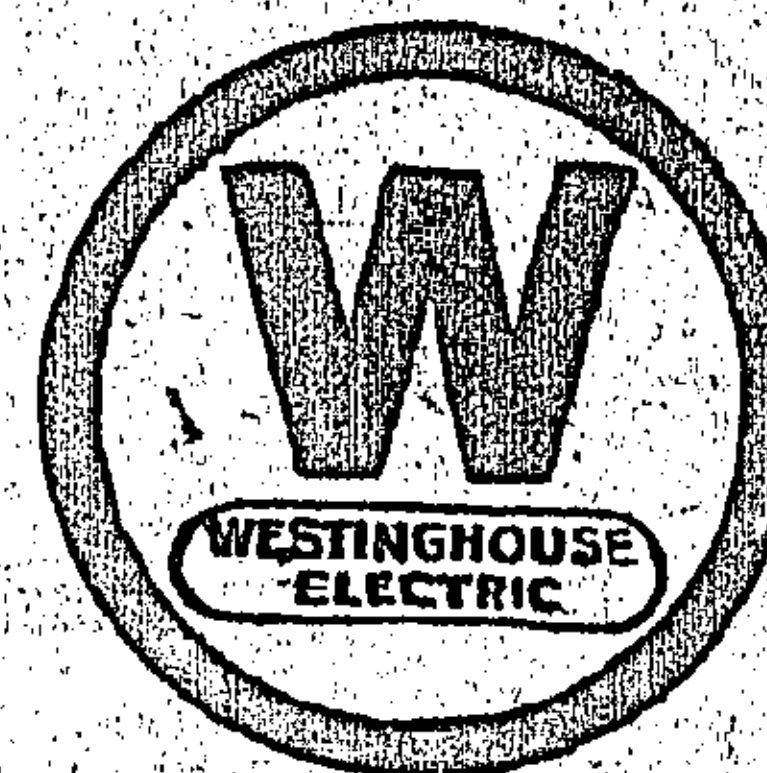
SUFFRAGETTES MALIGNED.

Tainted Water Instances.

Memories of the "Intensive
campaign" of the suffragettes in
years gone by were revived last
month by Sir Alexander Hoston,
who told a story of how they were
unjustly accused in two instances
of tampering with London's water
supply.Sir Alexander was lecturing to
a group of teachers on "Pure
Water," under the auspices of the
London County Council, at the
Polytechnic, Regent-street. "At
the time before the war," he said,
"when the suffragettes were very
active, the water at one of our
works was badly affected with a
growth known as oscillaria, which
gives rise to taste, and the filter
beds looked as if they had been
fouled with a green paint. I
regret to say that the suffragettes
were quite unjustly blamed in
the matter." (Laughter.)The other occasion concerned
a growth known as tabellaria,
which was important from the
point of view of filtration,
and in relation to questions
of taste. "A good many years
ago," he said, "we had a lot of
trouble at one of our works due to
the excessive development of its
growth. According to our scient-
ific notions the water had a
geranium flavour, but the consu-
mers spoke of it as 'an abomi-
nable castor oil, rotten fish taste.'
(Laughter.) The suffragettes were
again blamed."

SANE MAN'S ORDEAL.

Mistaken for Lunatic.

A sane man who called at
Rotherhithe Infirmary to inquire
about his wife alleges that he
was—"Mistaken for a 'mental
case,' ordered a bath, undressed
and put to bed, and guarded by
three or four men."Barnessey Guardians have
ordered an inquiry.The victim of the adventure is
a 71-year-old naval pensioner.A doctor had given him a letter
to the hospital officials, asking
them to admit Mrs. — to the
institution. The "Mrs." is said to
have been not very clear, and one
of the officials read it as "Mr."As a result the man was forcibly
detained, his protests were ignored
as insane ravings, and he might
be there still if his doctor had not
assured the officials that they had
got the husband instead of the
wife."All the while they were
doing this to me," he told a press-
man, "I kept telling them they
had made a mistake. I said:
'Why, in the name of com-
mon sense, don't you communi-
cate with the doctor? I am not
the patient. I came here about
my wife.' But they took no
notice of me, and I must have
been in bed half an hour or more
before they released me. I've
served in Egypt, in Burma and
in the Sudan, and had other re-
markable experiences while I
was in the Navy, but never any-
thing to equal this."Holoak Massey, & Co., Ltd.
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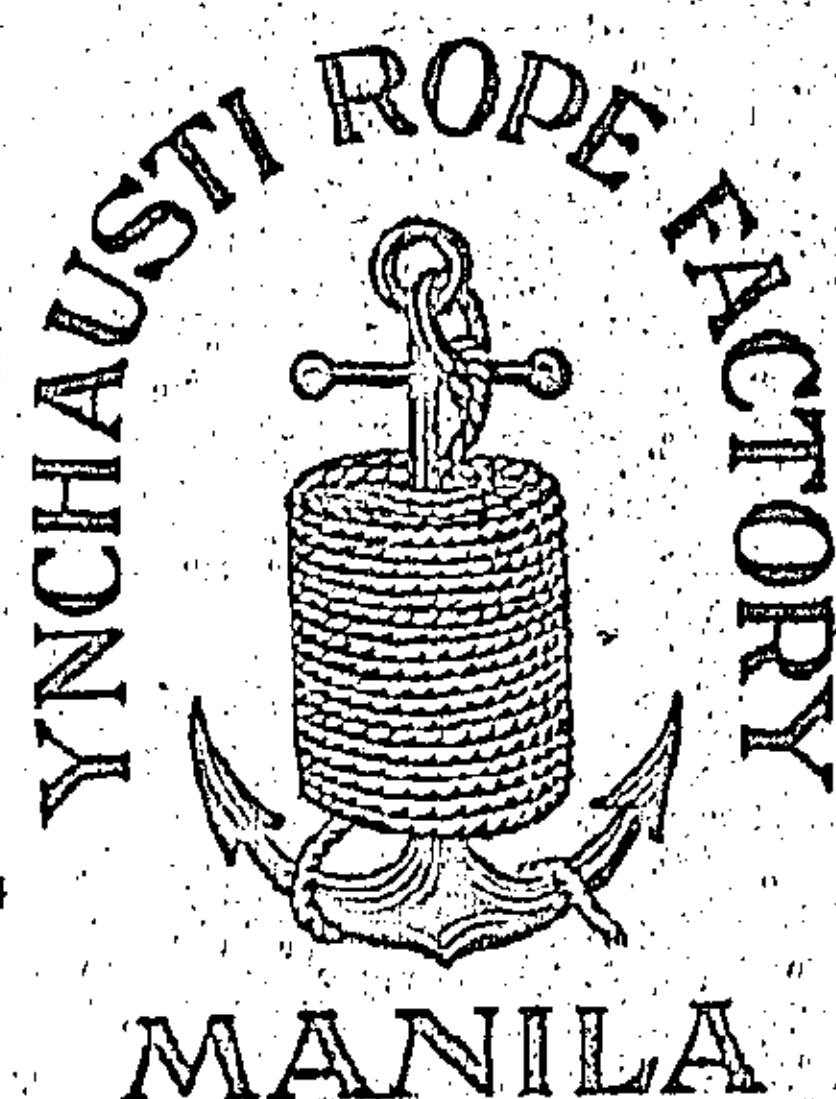
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S.S. "HELIOS" " " " " 6th JulyFor further particulars apply to
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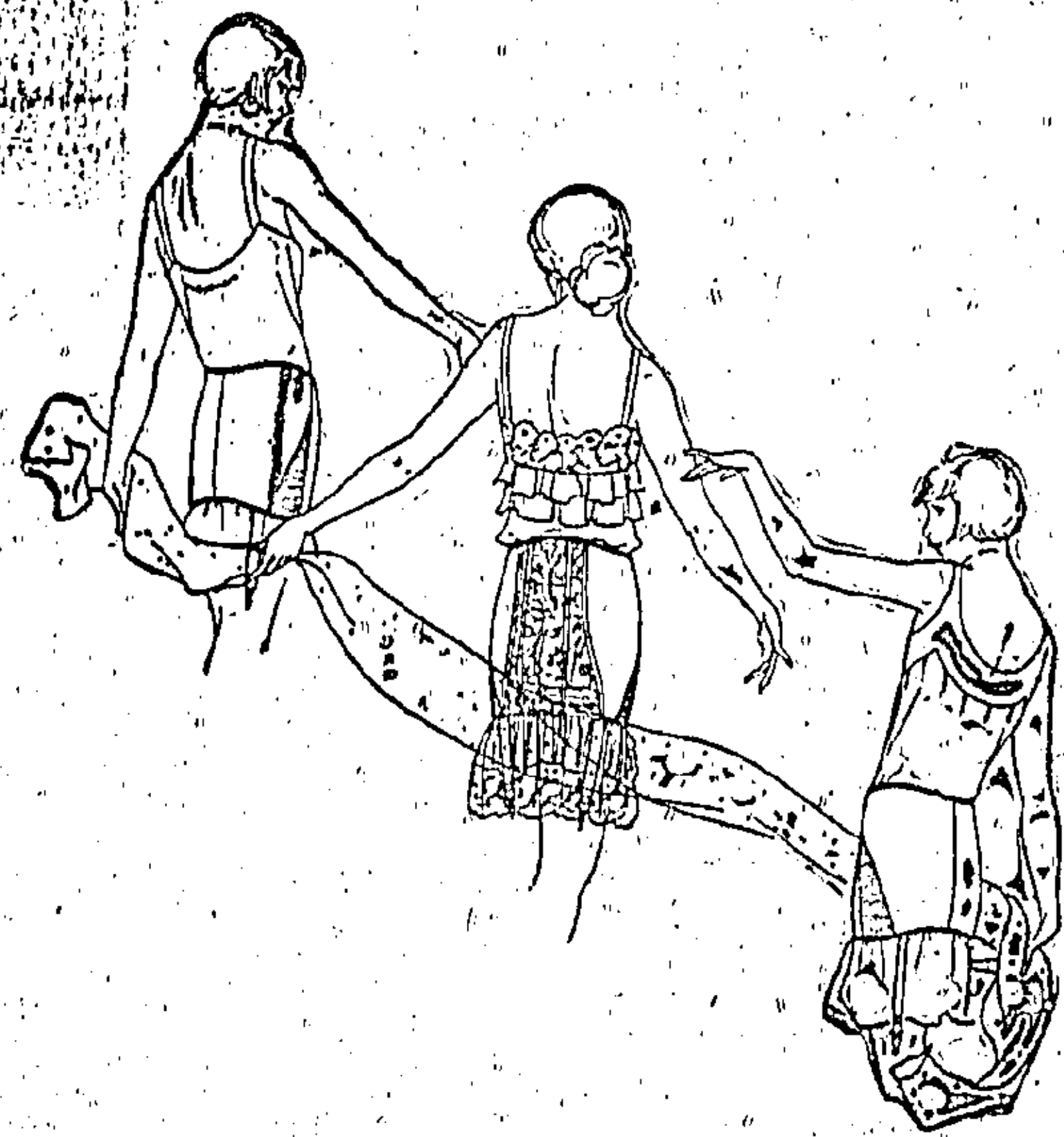
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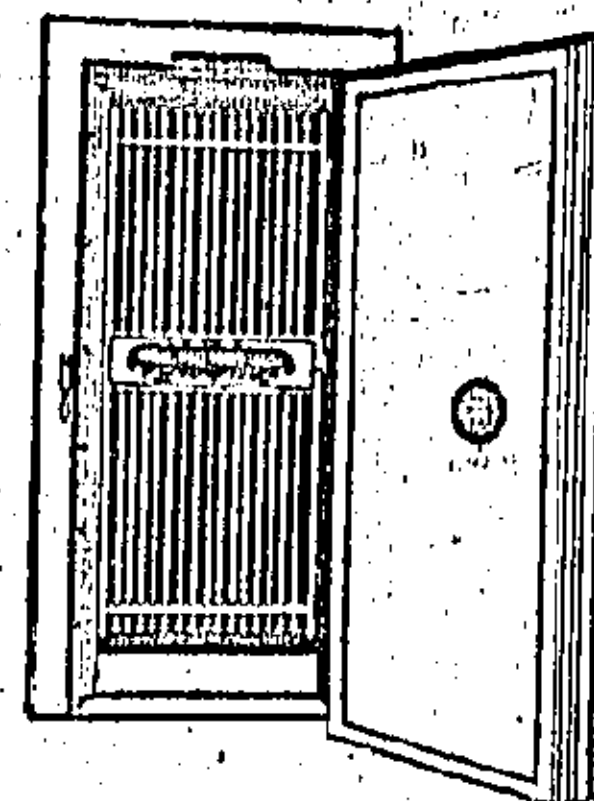
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BIRTH.

RALSTON.—On June 16th, at No. 26 Haskell Road, Shanghai, Jose Maria Machado (Josico), aged 62 years.

DEATH.

MACHADO.—On June 10, at No. 26 Haskell Road, Shanghai, Jose Maria Machado (Josico), aged 62 years.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 16th June, 1925.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.

As the days go by we see more of the sympathetic spirit animating the Moscow Soviet in its attitude towards the Chinese trouble. Alone of the European nations the Russians are actively endorsing the Shanghai and other outbreaks, and probably are in full accord with the most abhorrent demands of the student bodies. We omit particular reference to sympathetic "messages" which have been received in China from British and other Labour organisations. It is sheer ignorance of the true position which has dictated those messages, and they have not the endorsement of a whole nation. It would do some of our own Labour men a great deal of good were they given free passage out to Shanghai, for instance, to observe matters for themselves. Perhaps they might realise then that the original strike of mill workers—most probably engineered by the political agitators, who never fail to make cats' paws of the labourers, or to conspire them for fratricidal warfare—has developed into a student affair. On further enquiry they would realise that these students form the class which, as things go in China to-day, provides potential war lords and "oppressors of the poor." So much for the value of misguided sympathy; though it cannot be denied that such an attitude by Labour in other countries offers golden opportunities to the agitators, who can turn these messages into the semblance of a promise of active aid. However, we are dealing at present with the avowed approval of the Russian Government.

Russia has nothing to lose by her endorsement of any anti-British and anti-Japanese, or general anti-foreign, movement in China. The Soviet have lost all the concessions they ever had at the treaty ports, and their influence in Manchuria is largely gone, as it happens in favour of Japan. Both Britain and Japan represent that form of Government which is anathema to Bolshevism—a monarchy run on efficient lines, and thus hardly open to justifiable criticism. Then the Moscow gang have everything to gain if China becomes further weakened by a repetition of the foolish Boxer uprising, or if the country were to split up into a number of separate Communist Republics on the lines of the shining example set by the numerous sections of modern Russia. No doubt the Soviet Government would then fall on the necks of its proved disciples, and the combined gang of adventurers would set about "improving" the lot of the poor downtrodden Chinese peasants—millions of whom have never seen a foreigner, but know the iron hand of brigand and tuchun only too well—and in a mutual flood of crocodile tears would make vows of eternal brotherhood. It would be a laughable picture were it not beset with so many gloomy aspects. And unfortunately the Chinese masses are blissfully ignorant of the danger that threatens them, but continue to be driven like sheep at the behest of successive cliques of place-seekers and political conspirators.

Council Meetings.

Somewhat of a departure was made yesterday, when the Legislative Council met at noon instead of the usual hour, 2.30 in the afternoon. As it so happened, there was very little business on the agenda, with the result that the meeting lasted a few very minutes. All the same, we are wondering whether, excepting in unusual circumstances, noon would not be the best time at which to hold these meetings. We should imagine that, both in the case of our Officials and our business men it would be far preferable to assemble at the earlier hour, and thus allow the afternoon to be free for the ordinary work of the day. There is no reason, that we can see, why any Council meeting (excepting perhaps those devoted to the Budget) should last longer than an hour. Even in the case of the possible exception, it might be an advantage to start at noon, for the result would most likely be a cutting down of much of the "superfluous" speechifying which marks Budget Day. It ought to be possible for the Senior Unofficial, whoever he might be, to speak for the whole of his colleagues in a brief, condensed speech on points with which there is disagreement with the Government; on other issues, silence could be taken as indicative of consent. These are days when there is a demand for "tabloid" speeches: not lengthy orations occupying columns of space, and which are seldom read by the public. Hongkong's public men must get into line with modern tendencies in this direction. And we can conceive of nothing more likely to bring about this result than the knowledge that if they overstep the limits they will feel the pangs of hunger asserting themselves as the hands of the clock move around towards the tiffin-hour.

Terrorism.

It is a thousand pities that the victory of the Government forces in Canton should have been marked by such terrible happenings as those recorded in our issue of yesterday. There is, however, one bright spot in the affair, and that is that the atrocities were not the work of the Cantonese soldiers, who appear to have acted with commendable restraint in their hour of victory, even to the point of shepherding many of the stragglers to places of safety. The whole affair appears to have been an example of mob rule—a determination to wreak vengeance on poor, helpless soldiers because they happen to have fought under the banner of militarists who had placed heavy burdens on the shoulders of the people. It is clear, however, from the accounts which we have received that the better-class Chinese were thoroughly disgusted at the terrorism which prevailed. Another gratifying aspect of the incidents is to be found in the intervention by foreign naval men, at obviously great personal risk to themselves; and in this connection too much praise cannot be lavished on the Commander of H.M.S. Robin for seizing the opportunity of delivering a pacifying homily which had its due effect on the crowd. All the same, there can be nothing but reprobation on the part of all right-thinking people at the awful scenes which were enacted during the hunting down of these unarmed Yunnanese, who, after all, were mere tools in the service of others. Now that Canton is free of "outside" troops, we sincerely trust that the Canton Government will settle down to sound reconstructive work and so hold the reins of power as to permit of peace and prosperity being established in this war-stricken city. In that work, they will have the good wishes of the best elements of their own people and of foreigners as well.

DAY BY DAY.

THE WANDERINGS OF THIS MOST INTRIGUING UNIVERSE TEACH ME THE NOTHINGNESS OF THINGS.—Tennyson.

To-day is the birthday of King Gustav of Sweden, who was born in 1858.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the Empress of Asia were Mrs. G. Grimble, Miss Grimble and Mr. J. H. Backhouse.

A trolley laden with stone ran over a Chinese quarryman at the Government Quarries at North Point yesterday. The man was killed, and his remains were taken to the Mortuary.

As the hero of a circus, Jackie Coogan, a bareback riding clown, is the only of all small boys this week in his new First National picture, "Circus Days," showing for the last time to-day at the Queen's Theatre.

"Some Difficulties of the Inner Life" will be the subject of this week's Public Lecture of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday June 17th, at 5.45 p.m. The Public are cordially invited.—Advt.

Failing to get out of the way of the Aberdeen bus, which was turning round a corner, a Chinese was injured in the foot when one of the wheels passed over it, at the junction of Queen's Road and Centre Street yesterday. The man was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN RAMSAY
OF SHANGHAI.

The death occurred at Obama, Japan, at 11.30 p.m. on June 9 of Chief-Superintendent John Ramsay, of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Superintendent Ramsay was born in Nairn, Scotland, on April 4, 1855. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a firm of engineers in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was the oldest member of the Municipal Police, having joined the Force after several years with the Salford Borough Police Force, Lancashire, on August 31, 1883. In 1885, whilst a Sergeant in the Force, he was transferred to the Shanghai Water Works and later returned to Police Duty. He was promoted Chief Inspector in 1902 on the death of the late Chief Inspector G. Howard and until 1917 was the only Chief Inspector in the Force. On the creation of the rank of Superintendent in 1919 he was promoted to that rank and given title of Chief Superintendent.

He had been ailing for the past twelve months and proceeded to Japan on sick leave in the middle of April, where he passed away at the age of 70 years, having spent nearly half a century in the public service in England and Shanghai.

rorism which prevailed. Another gratifying aspect of the incidents is to be found in the intervention by foreign naval men, at obviously great personal risk to themselves; and in this connection too much praise cannot be lavished on the Commander of H.M.S. Robin for seizing the opportunity of delivering a pacifying homily which had its due effect on the crowd. All the same, there can be nothing but reprobation on the part of all right-thinking people at the awful scenes which were enacted during the hunting down of these unarmed Yunnanese, who, after all, were mere tools in the service of others. Now that Canton is free of "outside" troops, we sincerely trust that the Canton Government will settle down to sound reconstructive work and so hold the reins of power as to permit of peace and prosperity being established in this war-stricken city. In that work, they will have the good wishes of the best elements of their own people and of foreigners as well.

PLAY AND PLAYERS.

KOWLOON'S LACK OF BATHING FACILITIES.

By "Wanderer."

Kowloon, with all its extensive sea-front, is totally devoid of bathing facilities of any description, and it therefore comes as a bigger disappointment to hear that, owing to lack of funds, the organisers of the new European Y.M.C.A. due to open in September, are obliged, for the time being, to drop the scheme for the provision of a swimming bath at the rear of their premises in Salisbury Road. Kowloonites are badly in need of some place where they might go for half-an-hour's dip after the day's work is over, and it needs only a public-spirited gentleman (or gentlemen) to come forward and make the way clear, by his moral and financial support, for the establishment of this facility for the young men of the mainland. I feel sure that even a subscription list, started by some gentleman or gentlemen, would be well supported.

BASEBALL POSERS.

Poser No. 3.—It is the last half of the last innings with one team leading by the score of 2 to 0.

With two out and runners on first and second the batsman triples, sending both runners over the plate, apparently levelling the count.

The runner on first, originally, in making the circuit failed to touch second base. The ball was thrown to that base, and the umpire, who had noticed the slip, called the runner out, retiring the side.

What about this play and what was the score when the inning ended?

Answer.—The first team won the game, 2 to 0. The two runs that crossed the plate did not count.

The runner originally on first, failing to touch second on his way to the plate, pulled a "bone" that rendered the runs void.

When the ball was thrown to second base and the umpire ruled him out for his failure to touch that base, he simply made a force play out of the situation.

The rule says no runs can score on a play in which the third out is a force play. That was the situation here.

THE BIG FIGHT DECISION.

A reader signing himself "Saum Cuique" writes me to-day concerning the bout between Andre Dupre and Jim Cartledge and from his letter I take the following extracts:—

"I have perused with interest the various reports of the Cartledge-Dupre battle in your contemporary, as well as your own account, and I was pleased, albeit surprised, to find one local sporting journalist who would give due appreciation to the consequences, is apparently prepared to give credit where credit is due."

"Hearing a great deal of comment, favourable and otherwise, on your report, differing widely from other critics (sic), one feels obliged to hasten to assure you

that your straight-from-the-shoulder statement of your opinion is certainly not without the support of "those who followed the fight closely."

"As a comparatively new comer to this City, I had little use for the cynicisms of people who gratuitously informed me that a boxing visitor could never win in Hongkong except by the K.O. route. As I before mentioned, I placed little credence in such smoke room chatter, but if such decisions are customary as the verdict given on Saturday, provided always that the judges are presumed to be competent men, the question is certainly clothed in a new atmosphere."

"My sojourn in Hongkong has been a short one. My interest in the game has been keen. I have attended most tournaments in the past eight months. The number of times when judges have disagreed in contests, in which the ordinary man-in-the-street feels surely safe in his own particular verdict, has been noticeable. Judging, as a whole, is of a pretty low standard, though fortunately, in the interests of boxing, referees have invariably picked on the right man. On Saturday there were two extremely bad decisions. It would be interesting to know how the referees figured that Ringham had beaten Pooley and Cartledge had beaten Dupre."

"I saw the previous meeting between the latter pair and passing aside my view on that fight, I would say that in view of the dispute which arose on that occasion, it would have been advisable, from a general sporting standpoint, to have appointed three entirely new officials to take charge of the scrap on Saturday."

"There was one change only and that, I am given to understand, because Mr. Logan was disinclined to again accept the responsibility of adjudication."

"The integrity of the judges must be accepted but it is open to question whether or not a naval officer should adjudicate in a duel concerning a man in his own Service. I am inclined to the view that this procedure was rather unfair to the Frenchman and was surprised that his seconds made no appeal."

"I have been obliged to delete several references, not exactly complimentary to Hongkong judges, mainly because they make no distinction. We have several quite good judges of the game in the Colony."

BREVITIES.

The annual meeting to which I referred on Thursday last week was that of the Hongkong Football Association and not of the Boxing Association as misprinted. The meeting is, I understand, to be held on June 26th.

A golfer we know refers to his brassie as his blond stenographer explaining that it always gets him into trouble.

THE YUNNANESE.

MOSTLY NON-CHINESE AND
PARTLY MOHAMMEDAN.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Sir.—The news in to-day's Telegraph about the cruelties practised on the defeated and disarmed Yunnanese by the Canton populace, makes me reading. To begin with, the poor wretches were ignorant peasants, for the most part, impressed into service, and willing to take orders from whoever paid them to fight. The treatment they have had will ever be a blot on the fair name of the Cantonese. But perhaps we see in this outbreak merely the pent-up ill-feeling of centuries and the race antagonism which exists so strongly in China to-day despite all that is said about unity.

To the average foreigner the Yunnanese are merely Chinese from Yunnan province, but in reality they are distinct from the rest of the Southern Chinese, being largely aboriginals, with a slight admixture of true Chinese settlers. Many of them are Mohammedans.

Yunnan is situated on the borders of Burma and Indo-China, and the people are

similar in many respects to the inhabitants of those countries. The province is mountainous, sparsely inhabited, and the natives are backward in social conditions. Development has been hindered by lack of communications. With its neighbours, Kwangsi and Kweichow, the province of Yunnan has suffered in the past from revolts against Chinese dominion, owing to the large proportion of non-Chinese inhabitants—in one area three quarters of the natives are aboriginals of the Miao tribe. The large element of Mohammedans in Yunnan has led to several attempts to throw off the Chinese yoke. The last big affair was a revolt lasting from 1856 to 1872, which was suppressed with an iron hand. It is recorded that this warfare cost ten million lives, an average of 625,000 a year.

So in the recent struggle, and its sequel, we perhaps observe the blazing of age-old, pent-up fires. It is a matter for note by those who look to a China of the future in which all the inhabitants, north, south, east, west and central, are to be in perfect accord and working in harmonious union towards one goal—the welfare of the State!

Yours, etc.

W.O.T. OPES.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1925.

HAENAN STRAIT.

USEFUL AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

TWO NEW LIGHTS.

Hainan Strait, that voritable "sailors' graveyard", where so many vessels have been wrecked, is now at last to be fitted with a couple of new lights which will be a great aid to navigation, especially through the South Channel. There are three different channels through the eastern part of Hainan Strait—the northern, the middle and the south channel—but the latter is the one mostly frequented by the larger type of vessels because of its greater depth, although it is the narrowest of them all.

The buoy at the Hainan Head which is one of the trickiest places in the Strait, is shortly to be removed and replaced by a bunch of strong heavy piles which will be driven hard and deep into the bottom. On the top of these piles it is intended to erect a new little lighthouse.

The Rivedale buoy is, in the not very distant future, to be replaced by a large modern gas-buoy with a continually burning light on it. The old buoy was very often prone to shift or drift away from its proper position and it is hoped that the new buoy will be better moored (with stronger anchors, etc.) than the old one.

The small ranges of stones built on the northern side of Hainan Island by the junk people to mark the various shoals in the southern part of the Strait, are now going to be fitted with large beacons or posts which will make them much more conspicuous during misty weather.

The Chinese International Customs cruiser Hwah Sing was observed down there a few days making the preliminary arrangements for the new erections.

It is learned from well informed sources that thanks are due to the persistence of the Douglas Steamship Co. for the new improvements that are to be made, as they have been continually urging upon the Chinese authorities and others the necessity of better facilities in the Strait in order to ensure its navigation with a reasonable degree of safety.

In the old days, vessels had nothing better to guide them through this intricate passage than the various bearings of hills, pagodas and other landmarks, plus the before-mentioned small stone ranges, which were most of the time almost invisible.

The first buoy was placed in the Strait some thirty years ago at the entrance to the Middle Channel. This one was very dangerous to go near, on account of the heavy sea and strong current at this part of the Strait (it very often runs as high as five knots and even more during the typhoon season). It later had to be abandoned after a Chinese cruiser lost a boat with 12 men while they were going to replace it, and it was several years before the buoys at present in the South Channel were finally fixed in position.

Hainan Strait, by the way, is known amongst sailors as a rendezvous for vessels smuggling arms and drugs into China. They have often been known to anchor in the western part of the Strait and discharge their cargoes to waiting junks and smaller steamers.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN MENTALITY.

We are living in days of sensational fact and even more sensational rumour. The air is charged with uncertainty and the gossip among us predict an anti-British strike here by Chinese in sympathy with what is taking place up north. It is indeed hard to understand the mentality of people who will talk of striking in Hongkong in support of the people of Shanghai, when the demands of the Shanghai people are so sweeping as to mean either nothing at all or a virtual revision of the whole terms upon which foreigners reside in Treaty Ports. The latter process would take months of international conference (to say the very least) and any "supporting" action on the part of Hongkong's workers would be tantamount to a mere sentimental gesture and nothing more, unless some industrial demands were formulated just to provide the excuse.

To one who tries to take an impartial view of the whole situation as it exists between Chinese and foreigners, who wonders why the trade unions, the students and the young political classes in China "are inveighing against the imperialism" of other nations represented out East, it is extremely difficult to appreciate the native viewpoint. I confess to that with some regret because one feels sure that there must be some coherent thought behind the Chinese attitude; that it is not merely blind mob prejudice. Yet I seek in vain for a reasoned cause (apart altogether from the justice or injustice of the most recent incidents) as to why there should be a growing anti-foreign feeling in China. Do the Chinese want us all to clear out? Is our presence here obnoxious and harmful to them? Is there a single Chinese in any part of China who can say that he is being deprived of something he would have had if the foreigners had never come? Hongkong was a barren island and is to-day a vast and wealthy emporium in which the Chinese have not only sunk their own money to the tune of almost countless millions but in which they are glad to live in physical security. Do they object to British rule, knowing very well the hopeless mess that would be made of things if Hongkong were handed back to China at the present juncture? Do the students and dreamers realise the seriousness of all their claims? One has to ask that in a genuine spirit of enquiry because the claims are so obviously ill-considered.

Young hot-heads with but half-formed ideas, together with the most forward Socialist elements among the workers, are making most of the present noise, and the danger is that their clamourings will attract some of the otherwise responsible folk. China is passing through a phase that is, I suppose, more or less inevitable having regard to her somnolent past and her attempted modern awakening. The educated few are over-reaching themselves out of sheer desperation at the inert drag of the masses and the yoke of militarism. "Nationalism" is running wild without the slightest caution or care for the consequences. But the phase will pass with the coming of more experience, if only the phase is properly handled.

PLAIN JOHN.

HANKOW RIOT.

BRITISH REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE.

Peking, June 15.

The British Note in reply to the Chinese Note as regards the riot at Hankow was handed in to the Under-Secretary of the Wal-chiao-pu (Ministry for Foreign Affairs) last evening.

As Shen Jui-lin could not be found, it was stated that he was in hiding from the students.

The Note says—

"From your Note it is clear that your Excellency is not in possession of the true facts, which are as follows:—At seven o'clock in the evening of June 11, a mob broke into the British Consulate at Hankow armed with stones, with which they attacked the police and members of the Municipal Council. Sailors from His Majesty's gunboat Bee were landed, upon which the mob were dispersed without firing. As the situation became critical, the Volunteers were called out. The mob then attacked the Volunteers and the naval posts with poles and stones, inflicting some slight casualties. The Volunteers showed great restraint and refrained from firing, even when the mob charged almost up to within the bayonets. At nine o'clock the Consul-General appealed to the Foreign Affairs Commissioner for protection. After some delay, the latter arranged for the despatch of troops, but in the meantime the mob attacked and looted a Japanese shop, and next beat the inmates, one of whom died from his injuries. The mob, which was highly excited, shouting 'Kill the foreigners!' attacked the British post guarded by barbed wire. A fire-engine held back the mob for twenty minutes, but in spite of this the mob forced their way through the barbed wire and, armed with long poles, began to climb it showering bricks upon the defenders, several of whom were badly hurt. Then only firing took place, killing three or four and wounding the same number. The mob retreated, and the wounded were taken to the British Hospital. All the foreign naval forces co-operated in the defence of the British, French and former Russian Concessions. Your Excellency will see from the above account that the impression that the laws of humanity were disregarded by my compatriots at Hankow is completely erroneous. The foreigners were defending their lives against a murderous mob. I cannot admit that the responsibility rests upon the British authorities who were unable to obtain prompt and adequate protection from the Chinese authorities and were obliged to act for themselves. I cannot refrain from reminding your Excellency that I have repeatedly warned the Chinese Government of the grave responsibility they are incurring by allowing the present anti-British agitation to proceed unchecked. The deplorable events at Hankow are evidence of the justice of my warnings. I have instructed the Consular officers throughout China to do everything to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, but I must earnestly beg your Excellency to take energetic measures to discourage any agitation which leads to such disastrous results. I had the honour to show you at our interview last evening pamphlets and newspapers giving accounts of the happenings at Hankow, making it appear that my compatriots had fired upon a harmless student demonstration. I myself observed this morning in the streets of Peking a poster conveying the same absolutely false impression. I regard the dissemination of these calumnies as dangerous in the extreme, for the people's disposition is uncertain, and one explosion may well be followed by others with deplorable results. I therefore trust that your Excellency will take early opportunity for issuing a statement which will place the Chinese public in possession of the real facts, and thus dispel an atmosphere of prejudice and misunderstanding created by these false rumours."

The Note is signed by Mr. C. M. Palairot, O.M.G., British Charge d'Affaires.—Daily Bulletin.

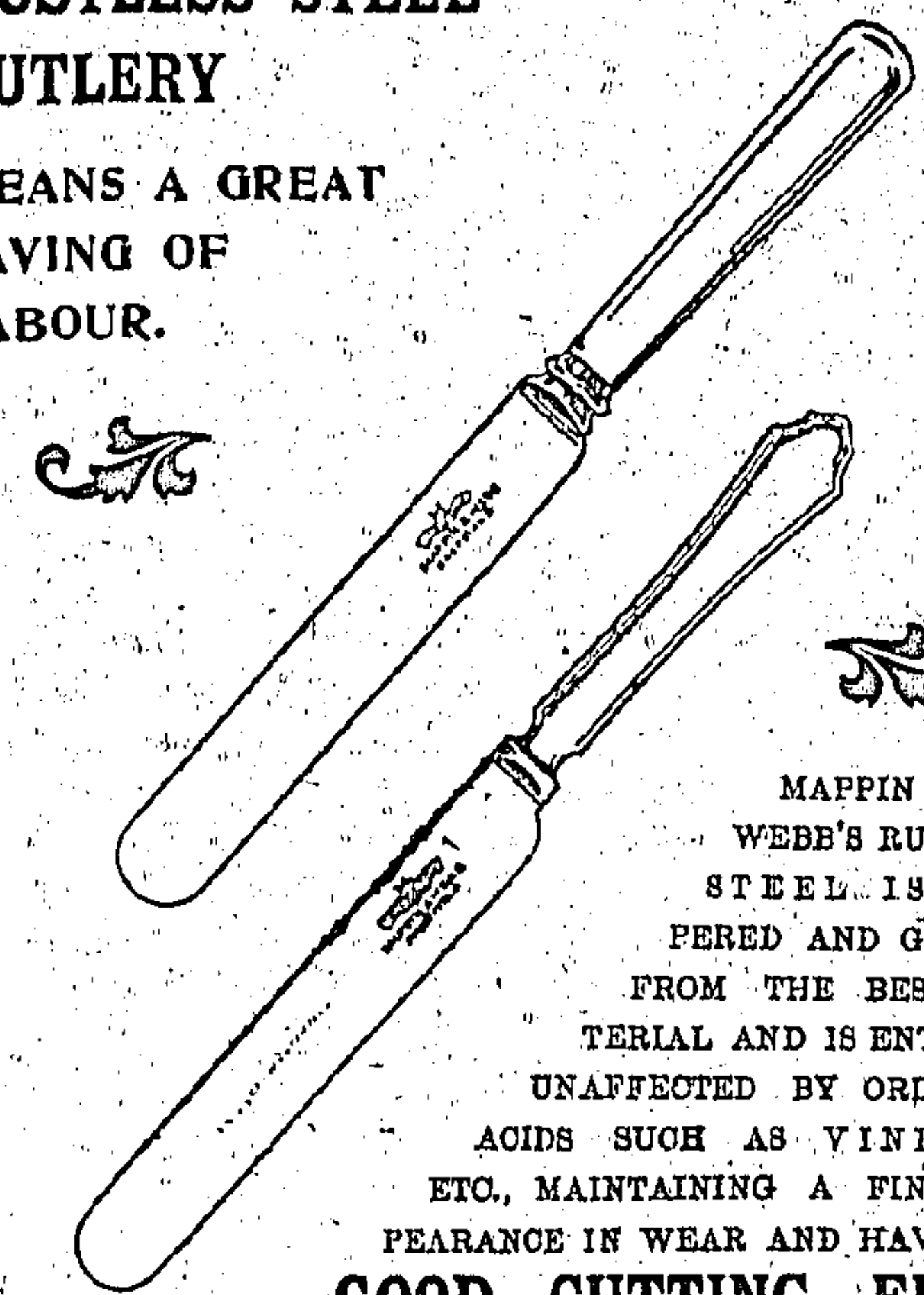
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Servant: "Stop this way, Mr. Whizz." Caller: "Mr. What? My name is Jones." Servant: "Your pardon, sir? When I handed your card to Miss Mollie, she said, 'Gee Whizz! Show him in.'"

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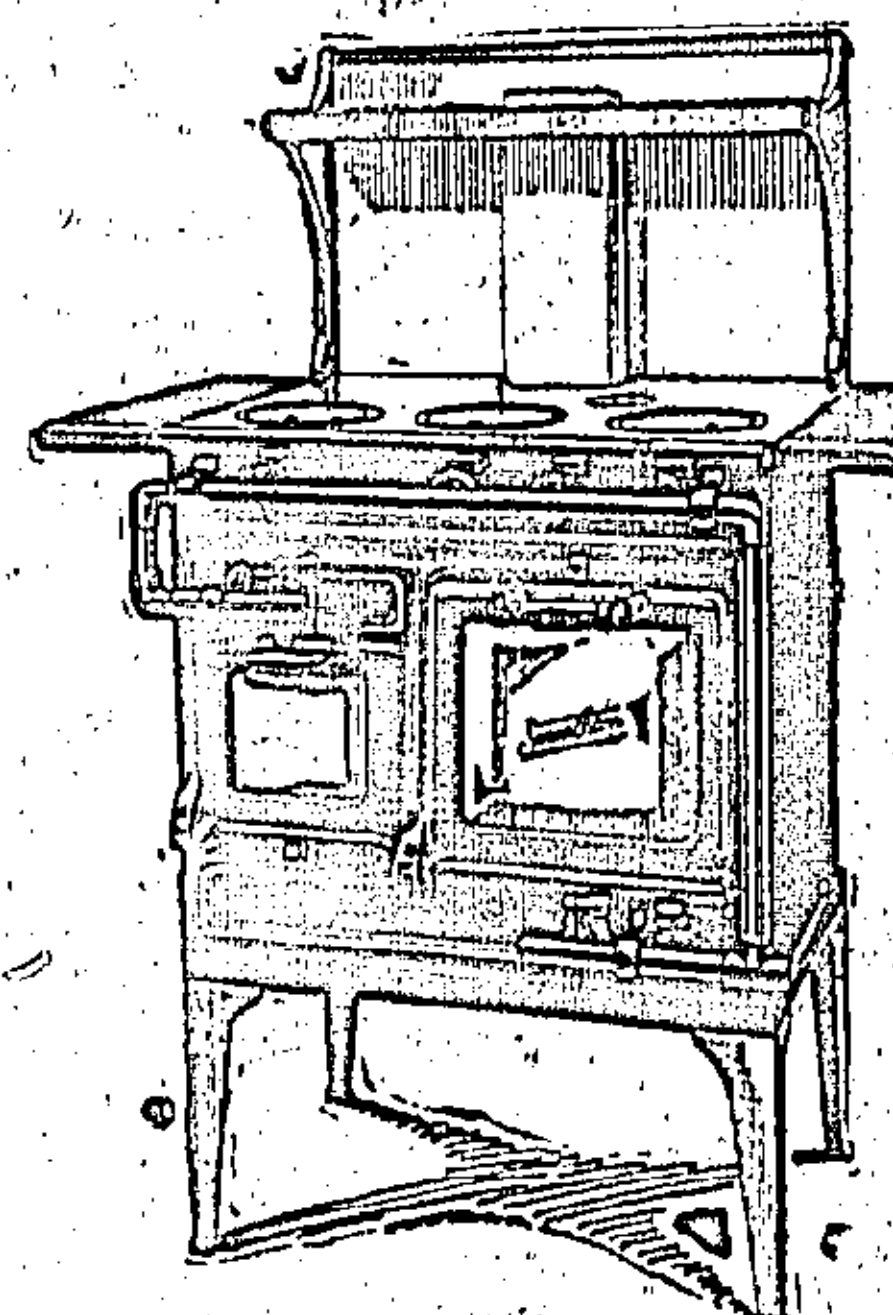
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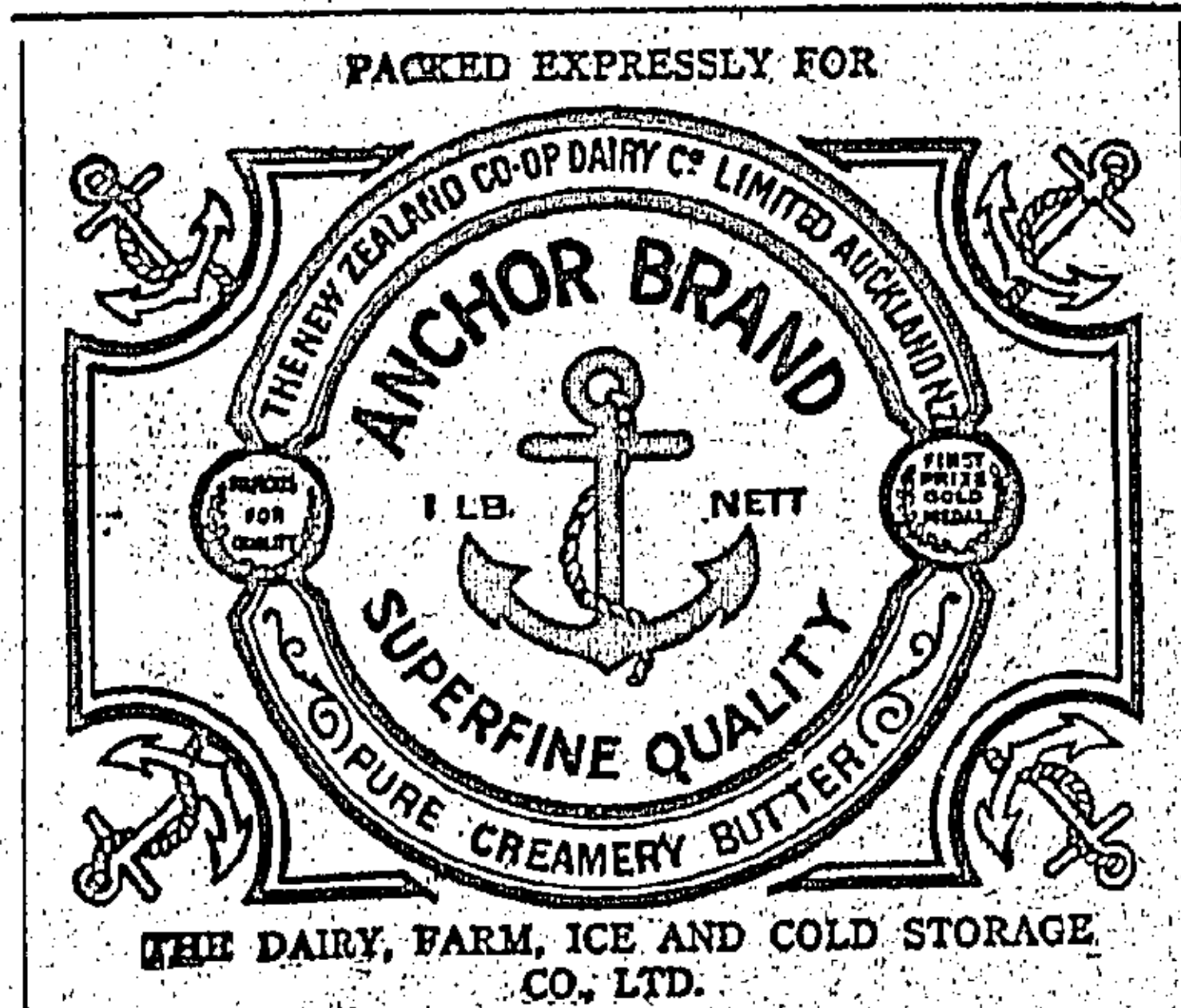
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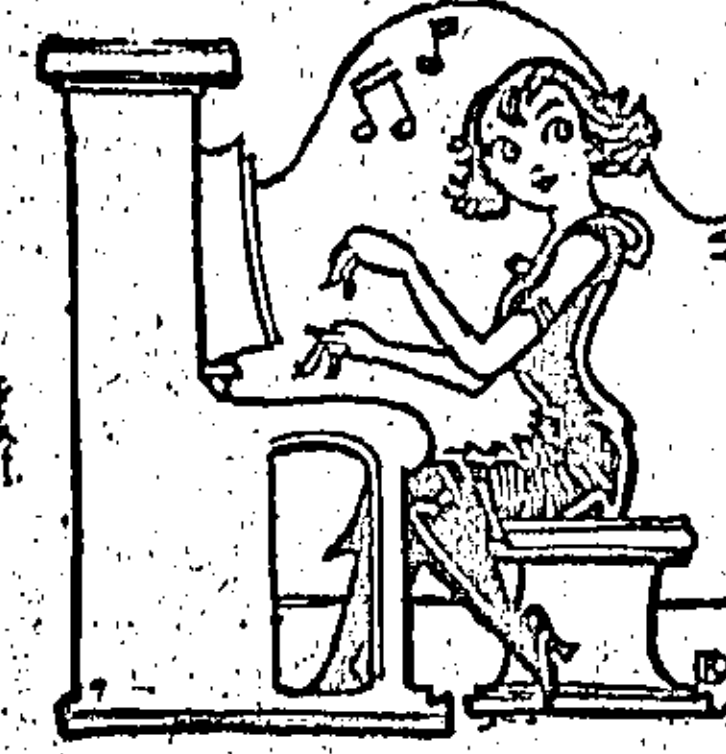
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The fifth week of our Missing-Line Limerick Competition commences to-day. This time, a local theme has been used. Ten dollars is offered for the best last line.

Last Line for This Limerick Must Reach the Telegraph Office by Noon on Monday, 22nd June, 1925. Envelopes must be marked "Limerick."



A musical girl in Kowloon
Would practice from daybreak
till noon.
The K. R. A. wrote
A very stiff note,

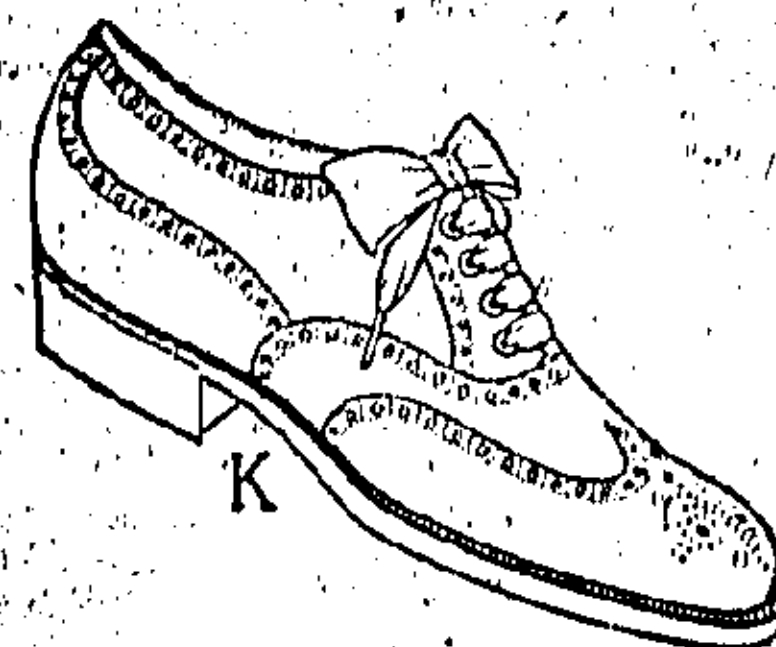
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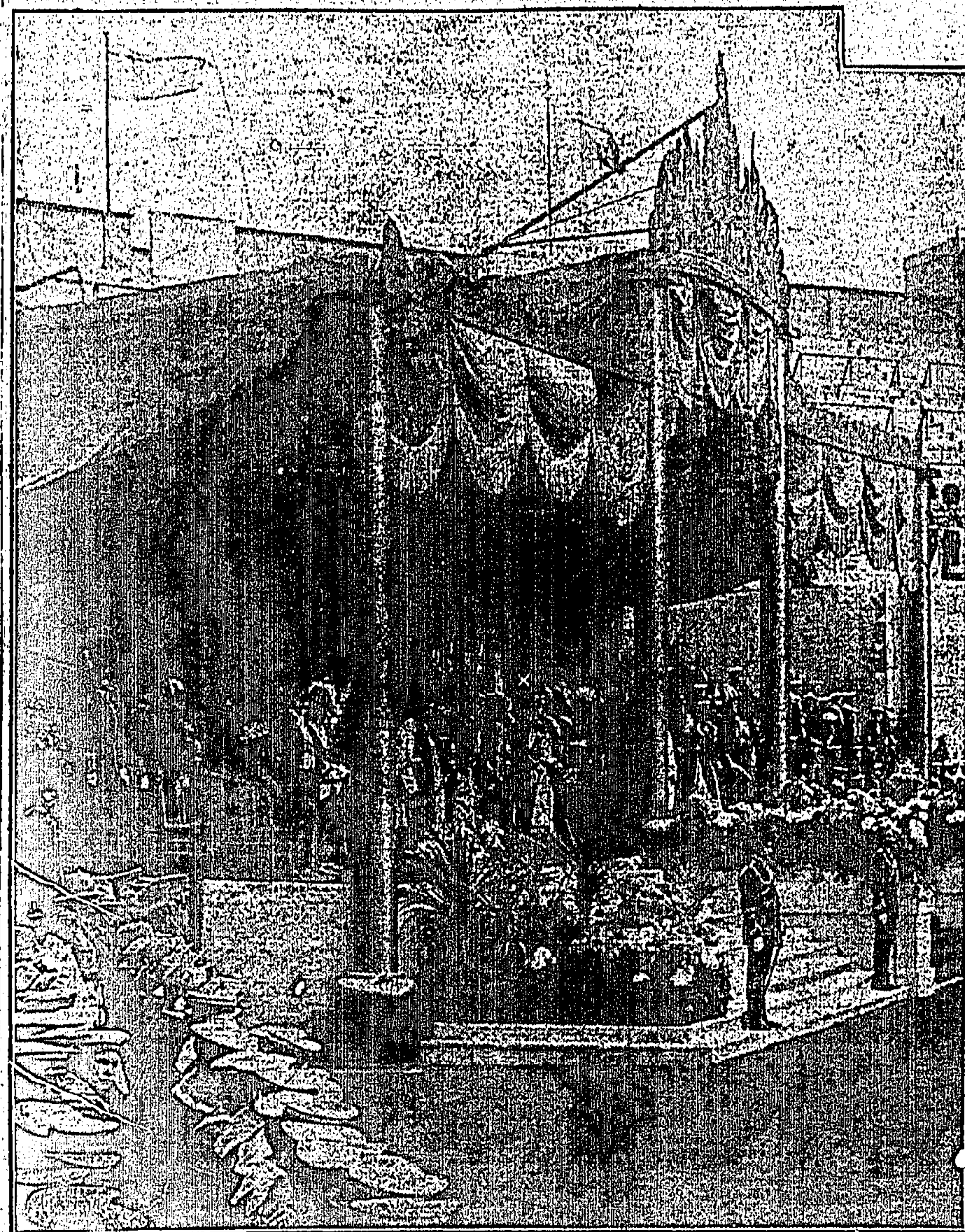
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Re-opening of Wembley.



A photograph of the Royal Pavilion in the Stadium at Wembley, taken immediately after the King had declared The British Empire Exhibition opened. His Majesty (x) is seen standing in the centre, with Queen Mary on his left. ("The Times" copyright photograph).

Canadian Exhibit.



A new exhibit in the Canadian Pavilion is the figure of the Prince of Wales, wearing native Indian dress, modelled in butter. ("The Times" copyright photograph).

Bulgarian Dictator.



General Lazzaroff has been named Military Dictator of Bulgaria by King Boris and is shown above in the midst of a cheering crowd.

Admiral's Funeral.



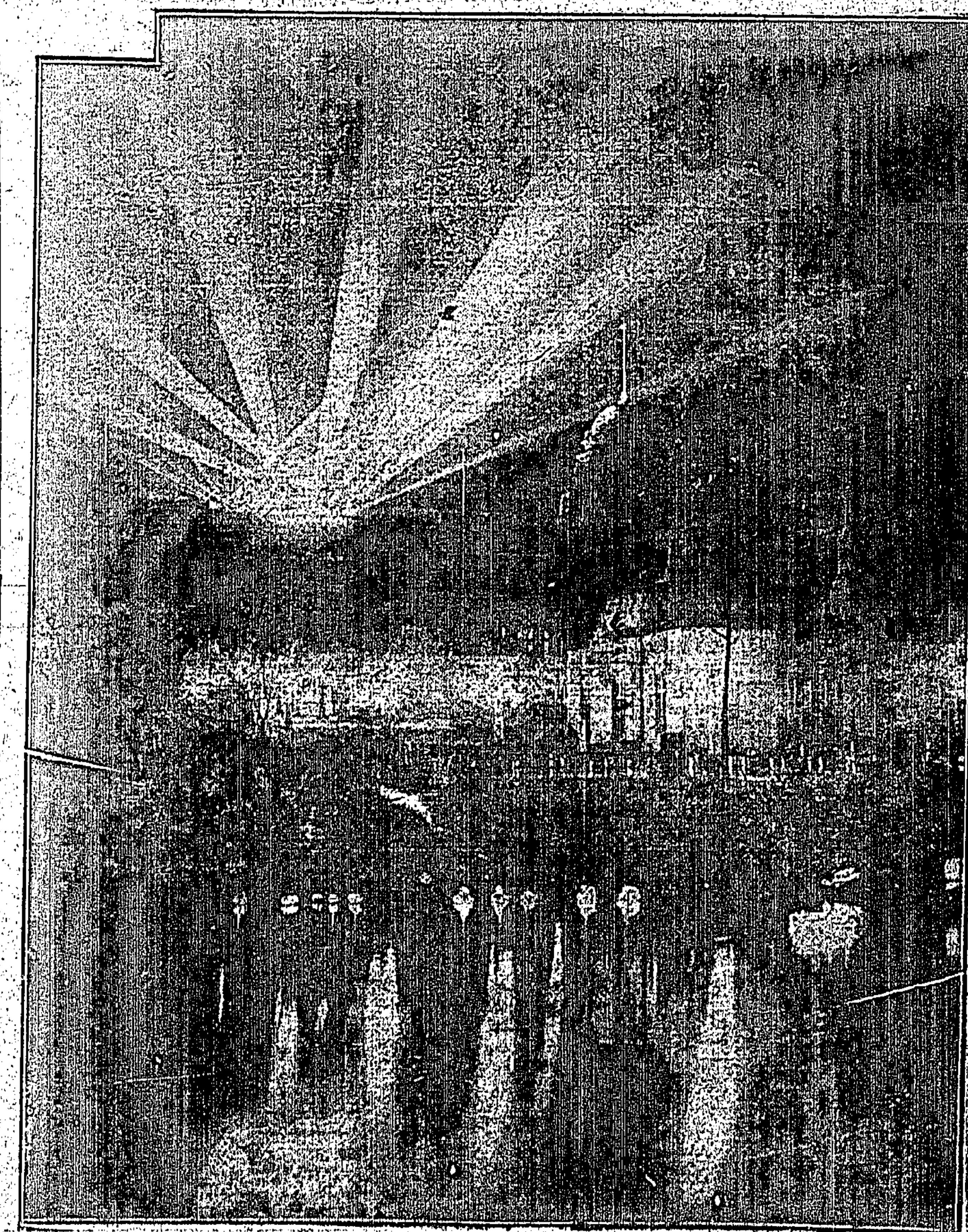
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Develon Sturdee was buried at Primley Church, on May 11, after a funeral service at St. Paul's, Cambridge. The funeral procession is shown on its way to Primley. ("The Times" copyright photograph).

Sofia Outrage.



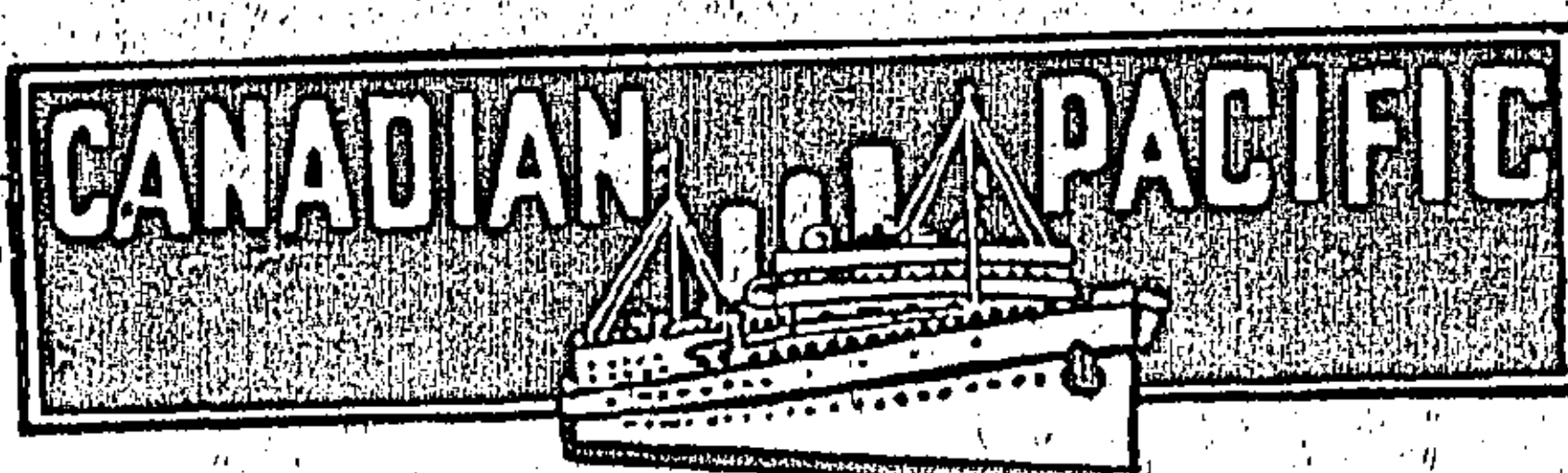
Prisoners accused of complicity in the Sofia outrage leaving the court on their way back to prison. They were heavily manacled and were guarded by a strong military escort. ("The Times" copyright photograph).

Wembley Seen at Night.



This is a photograph of the Wembley Exhibition at night. Forty searchlights are used in special displays. The illuminated figures on the lake are another innovation. ("The Times" copyright photograph).

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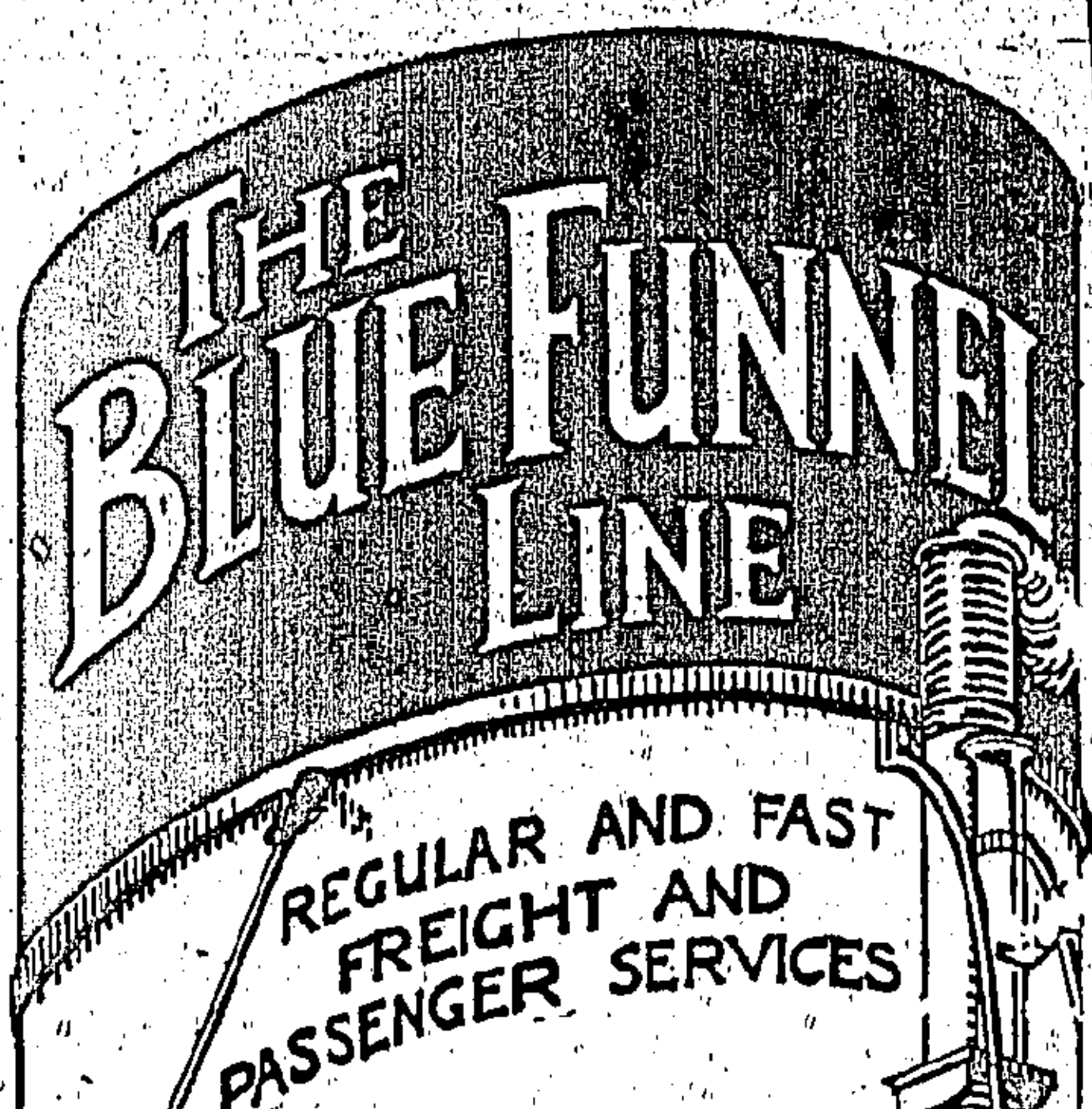
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PAUL LECAT 18th Aug.

ANDRE LEBON 1st Sept.

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38. "SI-KIANG" from Dunkirk, London, Havre is due to

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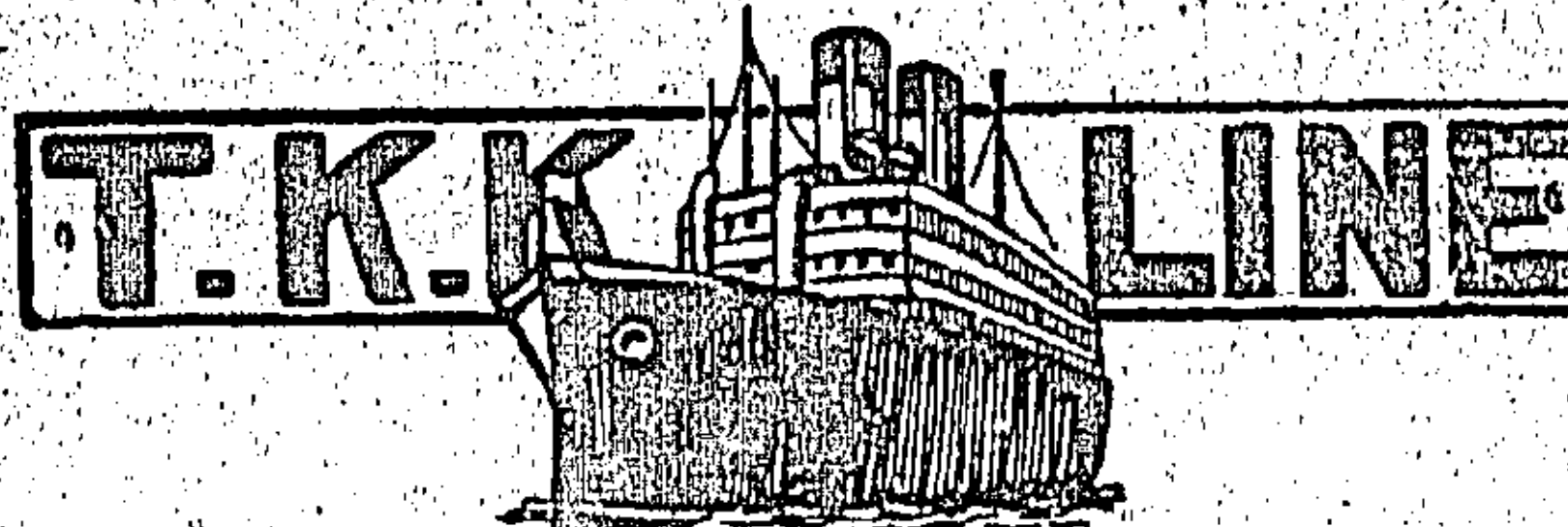
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RAKUYO MARU July 22nd.

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RARE BOOK.

Lost and Found.

How a valuable 18th century book was lost and found again was described by Sir D'Aroy Power, in a lecture at the Royal British Nurses' Association, Queen's-gate, recently.

Sir D'Aroy, who is consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was lecturing on John Hunter, the great 18th century surgeon and anatomist, and he mentioned that, in February last, when looking over proofs of a life of Sir William Osler, he came across a passage in which Sir William expressed regret at having missed at a sale an illustrated edition of a work by Jesso Foot, a contemporary of Hunter.

This work, which consisted of two huge volumes so heavy that he could scarcely lift them, Sir D'Aroy traced to a West-end firm.

It contained a collection of contemporary portraits of John Hunter, but reproductions of these, shown during the lecture, revealed that they were mainly caricatures of the famous surgeon.

The work threw an interesting light on Hunter and his times, and it was hoped to publish it some day.

Sir D'Aroy recalled that Hunter had a habit of driving a cart drawn by two buffaloes down Piccadilly. "You will conclude," he added, "that traffic conditions were not quite what they are now."

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TO MANILA

NEXT SAILING
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND
June 26, 5 p.m.

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NEXT SAILING

S.S. PRESIDENT ADAMS—June 22
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JEYPORE	5,318	17 June noon	Singapore & Bombay
MIRZAPUR	6,715	26 June	S'pore, P'ang & C'bo B'bay
MALWA	10,941	27 June noon	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE	5,283	9th July	S'pore, P'ang & B'bay
DELTA	8,097	11th July	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHMIR	8,985	11th July	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
LAHORE	5,252	21st July	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MANTUA	1,0302	25th July	Marseilles & London
SOUHAN	6,696	6th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,005	8th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SIOLIA	6,813	20th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MACEDONIA	1,1082	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
NARUNDA	16,227	5th Sep.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DELTA	8,079	19th Sep.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SOUHAN	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
SIOLIA	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KHYBER	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MANUA	10,962	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,118	23th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MUREA	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TILAWA	10,000	10th July	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	14th July	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	8th July	Manila, S'kan, Thursday Is.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th Aug.	Townsville, B'hane, S'ney
TANDA	6,958	2nd Sept.	and Melbourne

The E. & A. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'lo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TALAMBA	8,018	21st June	Moji & Kobe
MANTUA	10,902	26th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TAKIWA	7,936	5th July	Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
KASHGAR	9,005	10th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
SOUHAN	6,696	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
TAIREA	10,100	11th July	Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,089	23rd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
SIOLIA	6,813	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
GLENSHIRE	25th June	GLENDEG	27th June
PEMBROKESHIRE	9th July	London, Rotterdam & H'burg.	
GLENIFFER	23rd July	GLENSHIRE	26th July
GLENLE	6th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & H'burg.	
GLENMAY	23rd Aug.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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S.S. KATUNA ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June.

S.S. TITAN ... via Suez Canal ... 23th June.

S.S. CITY OF CORINTH ... via Suez Canal ... 8th July.

S.S. BELLEROPHON ... via Suez Canal ... 19th July.

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ISLA DE PANAY ... 14th May

LEGAZPI ... 25th July

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

ISLA DE PANAY ... 4th May

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110 MARU ... Friday, 26th June at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 17th July at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

KIPANO MARU ... Saturday, 4th July 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Friday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

LYONS MARU ... Wednesday, 15th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th June at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 9th July.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU (Calls D. Bay & P.E.) Saturday 8th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Sunday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU (Omit Calcutta) Tuesday, 16th June.

WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 18th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 18th June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th June.

WASHINGTON MARU ... Thursday, 18th June.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 20th June.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th June.

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S.S. BIRCHBANK via Suez Canal 30th June.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City

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STRANGE DREAM.**Science and Telepathy.**

Canon A. Lacey writes to the

Times:-

In November, 1905, I was

returning from India by the

Brookbank liner Mabrouda

(Captain Bannatyne). I was the

only passenger. The morning

after we passed Gibraltar I woke

from a very vivid dream. In

my dream I dressed and

went on deck, where I saw

one of the boats on the davits

uncovered, and a quarter-master

sitting in the stern-sheets. I asked

the captain what the man was

doing there, and he replied, "He

is conning the ship from the

boat's compass; the compass on

the bridge has gone wrong and the

